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POLITICIAN CLAIMS MASSERA IN MASONIC P-2 LODGE

PY170319 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0040 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jul (TELAM)--Guillermo Patricio Kelly [former leader of the National Liberation Alliance] today reaffirmed that Licio Gelli, head of the Propaganda-2 [P-2] Lodge--a fugutive from Italian justice--is in Argentina and requested an investigation into the contacts which this lodge has in Argentina to prevent, he said, "the disruption of the armed forces and of the Argentine people."

He disclosed that the members of this lodge--which he labeled pseudo-masonic--have been trying, up to 27 June, to destabilize the Governments of Argentina and Uruguay and forecast that if the efforts to disrupt the armed forces here are successful, the Argentine people will have lost their last chance, because an all-encompassing war would follow in what he termed the Lebanonization of the country.

Patricio Kelly made these remarks during a news conference which he held today at his residence in Belgrano neighborhood, not as a member of any political party but as a man of the state, to prevent the state from going from one failure to another.

Among other things, he pointed out that the Italian justice system labeled the new order P-2 lodge as a criminal organization and revealed that former Argentine Social Welfare Minister Jose Lopez Rega "had been this lodge's candidate for president of Argentina."

Speaking about Gelli, Patricio Kelly said that the former is in Argentina (although he did not specify his place of residence), "where he has arrived from Uruguay after fleeing Italy."

He went on to stress that only about two dozen members of the Argentine Armed Forces could be involved in the lodge and in view of this he urged an investigation into the matter in order to carry out a self-purge.

Regarding the many reports--especially from Italy--on the activities of the lodge and its Argentine branches, Patricio Kelly gave the names of those involved with the organization and said that he was making himself available to the Argentine courts to confirm his statement.

During his meeting with the journalists, Patricio Kelly delivered a declaration in which he pointed out that the nead of the plan to destabilize the political structures through military confrontation is the sorcerer's apprentice, the arrested Mr Eduardo Emilio Massera, the highest-ranking military member of the new order P-2 lodge, who has been carrying out the orders of this organization under the directives of the fugitive Licio Gelli whom he has been protecting.

In connection with the former member of the Argentine military junta, Patricio Kelly said that Massera has been publicly and cowardly lying to the Argentine people, saying that he does not belong to P-2. Kelly believes that Massera should now ask for a Court of Honor to investigate his military behavior.

When asked to clarify this part of his declaration, Kelly said: "I am not accusing him because I do not have the mind of a prosecutor; the evidence is accusing him."

He stressed: "I have nothing pending with Massera, I am merely sorry that he wants to inherit Peronism, because there are no successors to Peron as there are none to Christ."

GARCIA MEZA CLAIMS HAVING FAVORED SANTA CRUZ

PY211512 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] The people of Santa Cruz do not need any presidential appeals because they are fully aware that the government has done its best to resolve the problems, at least those in the economic field in this department. This statement was made by President Luis Garcia Meza in connection with the recent developments in Santa Cruz.

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] Lately I have signed several decrees and I would like to provide the people of Santa Cruz with a chronological list of these decisions to show them that theirs has been one of the departments most favored by the armed forces National Reconstruction Government. [end recording]

The president also said that the people of Santa Cruz were exceedingly nationalistic. He made these remarks in reponse to questions asked by journalists at La Paz Government House after the swearing in ceremony of the new director of the National Anti-Drug Council.

[Begin Garcia Meza recording] We have already reported about an intensive development center which will be installed in the north of La Paz Department. There is also another decree, which is ready for issuance, opening up an intensive development center in Santa Cruz. This means that whenever certain departments have renewable or nonrenewable natural resources, it is the government's duty to open up intensive development centers in order to improve the economic standards of the Bolivian people. [end recording]

DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL ANTIDRUG COUNCIL REPLACED

PY211653 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0131 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Col Arturo Doria Medina has been placed as director of the National Antidrug Council, in keeping with President Luis Garcia Meza's decision. His replacement is Gen (ret) Felix Camacho.

Colonel Doria Medina had conducted one of the most drastic antidrug campaigns against the gangs of drug traffickers. Since his takeover of this organization, at the beginning of this year, at least 200 cocaine factories have been destroyed and approximately 50 of the most wanted criminals have been forced to flee, according to a report which has been prepared by the antidrug council.

As of today Doria Medina will direct his efforts exclusively at carrying out tasks related to his post as commander of the powerful "Tarapaca" Armored Regiment. Up to now he has been discharging the duties of both assignments simultaneously.

NEW ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF MARISCAL GOMEZ SWORN IN

PY211142 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Excerpt] In a ceremony held today, Army Commander in Chief Gen Celso Torrelio Villa swore in Col Angel Mariscal Gomez as new army chief of staff. Colonel Gomez had previously commanded the 1st Division of the army.

The ceremony was attended by all the members of the general staff and all the commanders of the units headquartered in La Paz.

GEN ALBERTO NATUSCH BUSCH SAID TO BE IN COUNTRY

PY200026 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (TELAM)--Gen Alberto Natusch Busch, exiled by the government because of his opposition to the current military regime, may be somewhere in eastern Bolivia, military sources said here today.

The sources stated that the country's security forces had received orders to arrest Natusch. They maintained that other servicemen linked to the last few frustrated attempts to overthrow Garcia Meza might be found with him.

According to the report, these servicemen who had been exiled may have returned to Bolivia clandestinely by air on private air services.

The sources revealed that two pilots presumably linked to the transport of some of these discharged servicemen into Bolivia may have been detained and questioned by security forces.

UDP'S PAZ ZAMORA SEEKS ACCORD OF EXILED LEADERS

PY211652 Paris AFP in Spanish 2058 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Lima, 20 Jul (AFP)--Jaime Paz Zamora, leader of the Bolivian People's Democratic Union (UDP), arrived here today on a tour to coordinate the formation of a national accord which will include all civilians and military officers who are opposed to the current regime of Gen Luis Garcia Meza and seek to overthrow the latter from power.

Several Bolivian exiles are now living in Lima, including leaders of the Bolivian Labor Central (COB); and the UDP's top leader, Hernan Siles Zuazo who, with Paz Zamora, headed a coalition to win the elections annulled by Garcia Meza a year ago by seizing power with a coup.

Paz Zamora stated that Garcia Meza's regime is absolutely unfeasible, recalling that he had suffered three coup attempts in 45 days and that on two occasions Garcia Meza changed the commanders of the armed forces. Paz Zamora added that a broad front such as the one he is proposing will be the clearest alternative for Bolivia to regain democracy.

He also stated that Garcia Meza is living within an air capsule which will not last forever; he rejected a possible invasion of his country by Bolivians opposed to the regime and reaffirmed that a political solution must be sought to the current situation, saying that all civilian and military sectors agree on this point.

It was remembered here, however, that Paz Zamora is heading one of the parties which make up the UDP, the Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MIR), whose proposal for a great national accord is not shared by other opposition groups, including the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI) of Siles Zuazo, who rejects any solution which includes the military.

Paz Zamora, who arrived accompanied by former MIR Deputy Antonion Aranibar, began his tour in Europe and will continue to Caracas and Mexico after a 1-week stay in Peru, which he considered an excellent post for observing events in Bolivia.

REPORTAGE ON PLANNING MINISTER NETO'S MOSCOW VISIT

PY181253 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Jul 81 p 30

[By special envoy Milano Lopes]

[Text] Moscow--Planning Minister Delfim Neto closed his 3-day visit to the Soviet Union yesterday by signing six documents with authorities of the Foreign Trade Ministry and State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. These were: 1) An agreement for long-term reciprocal supply of primary products; 2) A protocol of technical understanding with the state Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; 3) A contract for technical service assistance and financing between COALBRA [Brazilian Alcohol and Coke Company] and Neftekhnimpromeksport for the installation of a wood ethanol manufacturing plant through acid hydrolysis, and a protocol for future cooperation in the installation of 15 such plants; 4) A contract betwen Petrobras and Soyuznefteksport for the supply of 500,000 tons of crude oil in the second half of 1981; 5) A document laying bases for negotiating Soviet participation in the Ilha Grande hydroelectric plant; and 6) A technical assistance contract between PAULIPETRO [oil exploration enterprise run by State of Sao Paulo] and Tekhnoeksport for oil prospecting in Sao Paulo State.

In quantitative terms, the negotiations with the Soviets had the following results: 1) oil-immediate purchase of 20,000 barrels per day from August-December 1981 for a total of $130 million, and a commitment to purchase 1.2 million tons in 1982 for a total of $300 million; 2) Ilha Grande--purchase of five Soviet-made turbines worth $120 million for the future Ilha Grande hydroelectric plant through a Soviet commitment to purchase an equal value of Brazilian manufactured goods in return; 3) Primary products--Soviet purchase of 500,000 tons of soybeans and 400,000 tons of soybean meal per year from 1982 through 1986, and 500,000 tons of corn per year from 1983 through 1987 at market prices; 4) Vegetable oils--Soviet commitment to purchase 40,000 tons of various vegetable oils, including soybean oil from Brazil; 5) Mineral ores--Brazil will export to the Soviet Union 100,000 tons of bauxite to be supplied by the Rio do Norte Mining Company, a Vale do Rio Doce subsidiary, from its deposits in Trombetas, State of Para; 6) Ready-made clothing--1 million "jeans" will be shipped to the Soviet Union in September by the Sao Paulo Alpargatas Company, and still unspecified quantities will be shipped later; and 7) Construction material--the Soviets will make a first purchase of Brazilian-made ceramic glazed tiles for a total of $2 million, and for larger amounts later if supply can be guaranteed.

In addition to these operations which have been concluded, the Soviets hinted at the possibility of importing rice from Brazil, considering that their annual import needs amount to 1 million tons and only 500,000 tons have so far been contracted for from India. Brazil may thus replace suppliers such as the Philippines and Thailand. There are prospects for a substantial increase in imports of leather clothing provided Brazilian industries can manufacture pieces appropriate for cold winter weather. Soviet importers showed interest in Brazilian-made soccer balls and they expressed their intention to close a contract on a trial basis.

After the negotiations ended and documents were signed, a joint press communique was released, summing up the results. Item 4 noted Brazil's disposition "to acquire from the Soviet Union goods and equipment in exchange for the sale of Brazilian manufactured goods to the Soviet market in accordance with a list included in the annexes to the agreement on reciprocal long term supply signed at the end of the Brazilian planning minister's visit, in volume and for values to be mutually determined. The Brazilian side proposed holding a meeting to discuss this matter as soon as possible in Brasilia."

According to item 5 of the joint press communique, "the Soviet side stressed the importance of increasing the export of machinery and equipment to Brazil, promised to examine the Brazilian proposals mentioned in the previous item and to inform Brazilian authorities of the result of that examination."

Those two items reveal the most important aspect of Minister Neto's visit to Moscow. In addition to the long-term contracts for importing Brazilian commodities, it should be recalled that, under the agreement signed in 1975 between Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo and then Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira, the Soviets committed themselves to buying Brazilian manufactured goods up to 30 percent of Brazil's import values from the Soviet Union.

In the discussions for the agreement regarding the Ilha Grande hydroelectric plant, the Brazilians suggested that, since equipment was involved, he Soviets ought to acquire Brazilian manufactured goods for the value of the Brazilian imports. The Soviets shied away from this suggestion during the 3 days of negotiations, and the question remained open in the document signed yesterday laying the bases for negotiation of Soviet participation in the Ilha Grande project.

However, during the meeting of Minister Neto with First Deputy Chairman Ivan Arkhipov yesterday--to everyone's surprise--the Soviet deputy minister agreed to establish as a standard practice that kind of trade-off, which is tantamount to virtually erasing from the books the Manzhulo-Silveira agreement whereby trade-offs were limited to 30 percent for the Soviets.

Item 6 of the joint press communique says that "regarding industrial cooperation, including cooperation in third countries, a meeting of Brazilian public and private enterprises with Soviet commercial organizations was agreed in order to pinpoint possibilities for concrete projects. Therefore, it is expected that Brazil and the Soviet Union will be able to jointly undertake hydroelectric, public construction, transport and communications infrastructure projects in Peru, Angola and Ethiopia.

Three additional initiatives were taken to make that cooperation possible. First, the Central Bank, whose President Carlos Langone actively participated in the negotiations, promised to study, in conjunction with the Bank of Brazil and Soviet banking representatives, financial mechanisms to make it possible to undertake Soviet-Brazilian projects in third countries, allowing each partner to finance its participation whether with services or equipment, in an integrated manner.

The second initiative will permit the permanent residence of two representatives of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in Brasilia so that they can contact, as valid interlocutors of Soviet state enterprises, Brazilian enterprises to make relations between these enterprises and Soviet administrative structures more effective.

The third initiative refers to Brazil's intention to open an agency of the Bank of Brazil in Moscow to channel the interest of Brazilian enterprises in doing business with the Soviet Union. In reciprocity, the Soviet state bank would be allowed to install an office in Brazil. This offer was well received by Moscow authorities.

The participation of nearly 100 businessmen of various economic sectors in parallel negotiations with Soviet state enterprises was mentioned in the joint press communique: "Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the meetings which demonstrated the interest of the Brazilian private sector in both increasing and diversifying trade between the two countries; and both sides agreed that it was advisable for authorities in each country to follow up, through close examinations, the opportunities discussed at this time."

During a meeting with the Brazilian businessmen yesterday morning to evaluate the results of the negotiations, Minister Neto told them that politically the way has been paved. So from here on it was up to them to carry out the most importart task, namely, to carve out a larger place in trading with the Soviets. The Soviets world trade last year amounted to $143 billion, $43 billion of it with industrialized capitalist countries and $18 billion with developing countries. Brazil's share was only $400 million while Argentina's was $1.8 billion.

According to Minister Neto, the Soviets' acceptance of a trade-off between the purchase of Brazilian manufactured goods and the sale of equipment to Brazil opens the possibility for expanding Brazilian exports of manufactured goods to the Soviet market, so much so that the annexes to the agreement on long-term supply have two tentative lists: one of Soviet products such as hydroelectric and various other types of heavy equipment and petrochemicals, and another of Brazilian products such as shoes, ready-made clothes, leather articles and other consumers goods. Products on these lists would be exchanged.

In the opinion of Minister Neto, the first thing Brazilian businessmen have to do is prepare a list of products which could be exported to the USSR, taking into account both the volume available for exporting and the needs of the Soviet consumers market. That is to say they have to list products which can actually be traded. To gain time, the coordinator of the businessmen's mission, Paulo Vellinho, distributed to members of the delegation forms indicating products available for export to serve as a basis for discussions with possible Soviet importers.

Negotiations with the Soviets may be facilitated through the Bureau of Brazilian Enterprises which was inaugurated in Moscow yesterday by Minister Delfim Neto in the presence of authorities of Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry. The Brazilian bureau in Moscow, which is connected with the world trade center, already represents four Brazilian trading companies. Its services are available to any other Brazilian enterprises which might be interested in trading with the Soviets.

During his meeting with the Brazilian businessmen in Moscow, the planning minister tried to dispel their concern over the import of Soviet products by explaining that the agreements signed have safeguards for the "principle of similarity" [ban on importing goods which can be domestically manufactured] and the principle of Brazilian industry's majority participation in any joint undertaking.

Minister Neto sid: "We have made no other commitments. What we signed here is fully in accordance with our import regulations. Neither we nor they wanted to change anything. Incidentally, nothing of that sort was even suggested, because civilized people do not suggest the impossible."

In fact, at least regarding the purchase of turbines for the Ilha Grande project, the Soviet participation was limited to 25 percent--the same percentage recently set in a deal with the French--leaving 75 percent of the equipment needed for Brazilian industry.

[Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese on 16 July, page 18, adds the following information:

["It is estimated that the agreements guarantee a minimum of $5-billion worth of business between the two countries over the next 5 years."

["Cacao--an agreement was made for supplying 10,000 tons of cacao nuts and 10,000 tons of cacao liquor."]

[Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese on 16 July, page 20, adds the following:

["The first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ivan Arkhipov, yesterday told Planning Minister Delfim Neto that the Soviet Government is interested in participating in the Carajas project [mineral mining project in the State of Para] through the sale of machinery and equipment to Brazilian enterprises in exchange for bauxite."]

Further Details

For reportage on the 13 July arrival of the Neto-led Brazilian Trade delegation in the USSR and subsequent meetings and talks held with Soviet officials, see p K 1 of the Latin American & Caribbean section of the 15 July and subsequent issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO RECUPERATING AFTER SURGERY

PY200121 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1210 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 18 Jul (TELAM)--Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo is recuperating in satisfactory condition after undergoing surgery to remove an obstruction of his tear ducts yesterday evening, a medical bulletin released by the administrators of Marcilio Dias Naval Hospital reported today.

The operation took 3 hours because, in addition to the removal of the obstruction of the tear ducts and the correction of his lower eyelids, his upper eyelids were operated on. This was revealed by ophthamologist Carlos Augusto Assad.

Consequently, instead of the 48 hours initially hoped for, the chief of state will not be able to leave the hospital until the middle of next week.

FINANCE MINISTER SCORES DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

PY212141 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Jul 81 p 9

[From the FOLHA Brasilia bureau]

[Excerpt] According to predictions made by Finance Minister Ernane Galveas this past week-end, prices of Brazilian export products abroad will experience a considerable increase during the second half of this year. He stated that the behavior of the country's foreign accounts "has not been very easy" during the first half of the year, in view of the tendency of important export products prices to drop, the intransigence of wealthy countries and the high interest rates.

Galveas expressed profound dissatisfaction and even irritation with the treatment given to the developing countries, namely Brazil, by the developed countries, especially by the United States, stressing the need for greater government contacts in order to overcome intransigent frictions which will only contribute to aggravating the crisis.

Galveas stated that the governments of the developed countries have been very insensible in the sense of discussing solutions to the international crisis. Now, he explains, from an overall surplus of $470 billion accumulated during the past few years by the petroleum exporting countries, $400 billion represent deficits accrued by developing countries. This means that a considerable portion of the cost of the crisis is being paid by the developing countries, whose main fault has been the fact of opening their economies to international coexistence. Thus--he states--all governments must show the maximum of good will to stimulate trade, whose sole objective would be the benefit of all. But what is happening now is just the opposite: "insensibility and even stinginess by the United States, especially, to the point of creating a problem with Brazil for the sake of only $500,000 worth of exports. The developed countries are still imposing difficulties and restrictions on us."

BRIEFS

ALCOHOL-DRIVEN CAR PRODUCTION--Sao Paulo--The automobile industry produced 150,000 alcohol-driven cars during the first 6 months of the year, according to Israel Vargas, secretary of the Industry and Commerce Ministry Industrial Technology Department. Vargas added that it is impossible to predict the result until the end of the year, admitting that the predicted production of 360,000 may not be reached if there is a general reduction of demand. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Jun 81 p 19 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON NASSAU MEETING, AID

PA172250 Paris AFP in Spanish 0440 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Caracas, 16 Jul (AFP)--"Venezuela establishes no conditions of any kind in selecting those countries to which it grants aid or in choosing what other states it will cooperate with," Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano declared today.

In a statement to reporters on the recent Nassau meeting where he discussed the possibility of cooperating over Central America and the Caribbean with his colleagues from the United States, Canada and Mexico, Zambrano expressed his conviction that "through cooperative action it will be possible to achieve stability in the area."

He noted that such activity would overcome the serious problems of unrest "created by crisis and convulsion there."

He blamed the serious problems of these areas on the prevailing colonialism, the economic situation in the hands of obsolete oligarchies, the presence of dictatorial regimes, violence and the presence of foreign interests in the region.

"Venezuela," he said, "explained its terms for cooperation which are based on the principles of solidarity with the Third World."

"This meeting (in Nassau) can be considered as an encouraging step that will help other nations with a relatively smaller contribution than ours, although they are economically more powerful, to equal, exceed and improve on Venezuela's contribution," he noted.

Referring to the Caribbean, the Venezuelan foreign minister affirmed that this policy of cooperation is not a substitute for any other; on the contrary, he added, it is part of the Venezuelan general policy toward the area.

He finally announced that together with this policy of cooperation, other "active policies with the rest of the nations of the hemisphere" are being designed.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO CONTINUE TALKS WITH COLOMBIA

PA220315 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2135 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Caracas, 21 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Today Venezuela reaffirmed its refusal to resume the talks with Colombia on the demarcation of the marine and submarine areas in the Gulf of Venezuela. The announcement was made by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano during a news conference.

"Everything has been said. The country is not willing to resume the talks on the dispute," the foreign minister said.

The resumption of the talks was proposed yesterday by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in a report to the Colombian congress.

However, Zambrano insisted today that "this is not the moment to begin or resume talks on the demarcation of the marine and submarine areas."

Asked what the solution to the problem could be, Zambrano said that "the solution will appear in time, and both countries will in the long run find the necessary understanding through direct negotiations to come up with just and equitable solutions."

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO'S ADDRESS TO THE NATION

PA220245 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0303 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Speech to the nation by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio; given on 20 July, place not identified--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Good evening, Costa Ricans: Those who are interested in the progress of public affairs may have noted that throughout my administration it has been my practice to write repeated letters to the Legislative Assembly in which I seek to emphasize the country's need for legislative action in important areas, such as in approving taxes and loans.

Meanwhile, what has the government done? Well, when we lose a loan there is nothing to be done. We lost $50 million earmarked for the construction of wharves. It was necessary to obtain the funds by other means because the country could not remain without wharves, but the country as a whole lost $50 million. Subsequently, we lost a loan that the U.S. Government was going to give us for information for development. Why was it lost? Because when the loan was finally approved, the U.S. Government had already withdrawn it because it had not been approved in time. This was a loan at 2 percent interest.

This cannot continue. Now loans to build electric plants are seriously threatened. We have made great strides in the construction of such plants to avoid having to return to the system of burning diesel oil or other hydrocarbons to produce electrical energy. However, if the deputies fail to approve the loans for the Costa Rican Electricity Institute, ICE, by 1985, Costa Ricans will pay the bill for having failed to show foresight by approving the ICE loans in time.

Indeed, a few days ago, the finance minister sent a note to the Legislative Assembly that he had received from the IDB where Emilio Garnier is a governor as Costa Rica's representative.

What has the government done in the area of loans? It has applied the law that authorizes it to levy taxes on commodities. This is not logical. On 1 May, I told the deputies that 78 percent of all budget income, practically four-fifths, comes from consumers and one-fifth comes from those who have resources with which to pay taxes. This creates a rise in the cost of living. It creates a situation of social injustice and that is why in the past few days, I have sought to get the deputies to approve the tax reforms. We have submitted several such reforms. We sent the last version on 9 April. For the past 2 years, we have been insisting that it is time for those taxes to be approved.

I want Costa Ricans to know that I send a letter every week to the president of the Legislative Assembly, to Officer Tattenbach. I sent him one on 1 July. I sent another on 7 July, another on the 14th, and I am going to send him another tomorrow, the 21st, because I really believe that the deputies must be aware of Costa Rica's vital need to have those tax reforms approved. If they don't like the one they have received, then the assembly has a committee, established early this year, to make whatever recommendations it deems appropriate. But please, deputies, the accumulated budget deficit causes only harm to Costa Rican taxpayers.

I have said very often that it is necessary to put the country's house in order and to do this, we have to put ourselves in order. It is necessary to reduce consumption and end the abuse of spending more than one can afford. We have established very specific rules to ensure that an agreement that we have signed with the IMF is not lost because of abuses by government officials. However, if the loans are not approved--if, on the contrary, obstacles are placed in the way of all the measures taken by the government, the government will really be unable to fight problems and at the same time fight those whom it seeks to benefit--the Costa Ricans.

I have thought it necessary to speak to the Costa Rican people very clearly tonight, as I have spoken to the deputies. I have heard speeches in which the deputies complain because I send them too many letters. I wish to say to them that I will continue to send letters until they take appropriate action regarding the bills that the people need. I cannot legislate. That is up to the legislators. My task is to take the initiative, and dozens upon dozens of bills have been prepared at the initiative of the executive branch. [Words indistinct] that have established specific rules of taxes and administration without legislative willingness.

We will continue this because the country continues to move forward. It doesn't stop. The world brings us inconceivable problems. Every day the price of coffee faces problems-- price declines that hurt the man who is working the land in remote parts of the fatherland. Every day we are threatened by the increased cost of the things we import. Let us realize that we are facing world problems that we have no means of correcting domestically. Despite all the efforts that have been made to keep the price of coffee up, the consumer countries are more powerful than producer countries, and thus inexorably harm comes to us.

The price of oil, the prices of raw materials, the prices of input products used for agriculture, the prices of tools, the prices of everything that we import rise and the prices of the products that we export decline. Interests in the international financial market rise and cause great damage to our economy. Therefore, it is our responsibility to correct the evils that are of domestic origin, including the budget deficit. We have decreased imports. We have tried by every means to increase exports. We have tried to establish positive formulas that will allow the country to preserve its peace and order.

We hear in the news that almost 100 countries are unable to pay their bills. We hear in the news that the world is undergoing a truly serious crisis. I recommended that Costa Ricans pay attention to the world's problems because otherwise, we will be fooling ourselves. I tell you that we still have time to act, but as the months go by, the damage already done, or allowed to accumulate because of the delay, will descend upon us in a very serious and forceful manner.

Costa Ricans, in this country we are blessed with the ability to choose our fate by our own will. Now, we must reflect seriously. Those who are in public posts must voice their thoughts clearly. I am in favor of approving the tax reform. I am in favor of approving the loans that the country needs. I believe that it is my duty to tell you that the world crisis we are experiencing in the course of the process of change presently underway in the world must not be worsened by Costa Rican inaction.

Article 105 of the constitution obliges the Legislative Assembly to legislate. As a Costa Rican, I ask the assembly to do so.

Good night, and thank you very much.

EL SALVADOR

TEXT OF FMLN GREETING TO FSLN ON ANNIVERSARY

PA211437 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] The General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, yesterday greeted the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, on the second anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution. In a communique addressed to the National Directorate of the FSLN, the revolutionary vanguard of El Salvador greeted the victory of the Nicaraguan people and reiterated its respect and admiration of the achievements which make useless any criminal attacks that go against history and which show that the Sandinist revolution is irreversible.

The message indicated that on 19 July 1979, the Salvadoran people received with joy and happiness the news of the Sandinist victory for whose defense the Salvadoran revolutionary organizations were willing to shed our last drop of blood. Today, 2 years after that victory, we reiterate that decision and state that this is an everlasting decision. The Salvadoran and Nicaraguan peoples have always been, are and will always be brothers.

It also stressed the achievements of the Sandinist revolution in education, the economy, culture, organization and defense. It adds that these achievements have been obtained in a permanent struggle against the provocations, economic and political destabilization maneuvers and counterrevolutionary subversion.

In all the guerrilla camps and the zones under revolutionary control, our people are celebrating the Sandinist victory, the message added. In all those places, mass rallies have been organized to express our happiness, solidarity and deep thanks to the sons of Sandino, the FMLN communique said.

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY, GUERRILLA VIOLENCE

Official Sources Report

PA180120 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2144 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Official sources reported today that in the past few hours leftist groups have continued to detonate bombs, murder peasants, sabotage electric energy installations and attack military posts and patrols.

According to the reports, several rebels attacked public offices and private homes in the town of El Transito, in the eastern department of San Miguel. In the ensuing armed clash between police and guerrillas, one guerrilla was killed and several persons were injured on both sides.

In the town of Intipuca, also in San Miguel Department, 138 km east of San Salvador, a contact bomb placed by leftists on the highway killed three passersby.

In El Cerro canton in La Paz Department, south of the capital, a member of the town's civil defense unit and his son were gunned down by leftists who had first stolen weapons and foodstuff from his home.

In Sunsulaca canton and at the Santa Emilia estate in the town of Gotera, Morazan Department, a group of guerrillas stole over 60 head of cattle and transferred them to the San Felipe estate, which has been occupied by the rebels for the past several months.

The military sources added that in Chalatenango Department to the north, guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front who have camps in El Zope, La Laguna and La Montana cantons, have been sabotaging electric towers, stealing vehicles and cattle, placing obstacles to hinder traffic and carrying out other activities directed against the townspeople.

A large sector of eastern El Salvador has been without electricity for over 32 hours because of the detonation of bombs near electric towers and attacks on substation in the town of Ozatlan, in Usulutan Department, and because of damage to the lines in San Miguel and other towns.

Havana Reports on Guerrillas

PA172220 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA has reported that two power outages occurred on Thursday in an extensive area of central and eastern El Salvador, thus worsening the deficiencies in that country's electric service. Four Salvadoran departments have been without electricity in the last 2 days.

The source said the outages were caused by the blasting of two high-tension towers in Cabanas Department.

Meanwhile, SALPRESS has reported that columns of Salvadoran guerrillas are holding positions in the northern (Eramon) and (Elesoto) hills, located near the installations of the 5 de Noviembre and Cerron Grande hydroelectric plants.

In addition, contingents of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] of El Salvador have gathered in the vicinity of the town of San Francisco Goteras, the site of a sizeable garrison of the special army forces trained by U.S. advisers.

FMLN commandos also attacked military posts guarding government offices, firms belonging to the 14 families of the oligarchy and other properties in San Salvador and harassed military posts of the Salvadoran junta in the locality of Transito and in Zapotillo canton.

Meanwhile, the Paris newspaper LE MATIN has charged that the Salvadoran Air Force has been bombing Salvadoran refugee camps in Honduras.

Hydroelectric Plant Attacked

PA182317 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 17 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Snipers near the installations of the hydroelectric plant in Cerron Grande, jurisdiction of Chalatenango, took sporadic shots at the plant's machine rooms yesterday afternoon and early in the evening, public security sources reported. The bullets only hit the walls and no one was wounded and none of the machines was damaged in the well guarded building, the security sources indicated.

There were no clashes with the extremists, whose objective seemed to have been to harass the hydroelectric plant, the sources pointed out.

Armed forces and security corps units in charge of patrolling the militarized area in Cerron Grande combed the area, but they did not find anyone.

Terrorists Sought in Capital

PA180307 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0125 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Army and security forces today began a search operation in various points of the capital looking for weapons, munitions and terrorist cells, according to a military report.

The report added that the areas affected are near the U.S. Embassy, the University of El Salvador and the Universitaria Norte Street, all in the southern part of the capital.

The armed forces report said that traffic had been interrupted in the area and pedestrians have been stopped for identification. There have been no incidents reported so far, it was noted.

Meanwhile, eight members of the Revolutionary Action Group (GAR) and members of the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) were placed at the disposal of a military court which charged them with having committed over 20 murders and many cases of blackmail, according to a National Guard communique today. The communique added that the prisoners had also participated in forgeries, holdups, kidnappings and other criminal activities.

Meanwhile, the police today said a bomb exploded last night near an empty bus in the town of Cuscatlan, 3 km north of this capital. There were no victims, but the bus was totally destroyed.

Venceremos on Death Squad

PA180344 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] The Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Death Squad has announced a new offensive to end the lives of all those subversive and criminal individuals who want to establish communism in El Salvador.

In a statement to the press, an individual said that it is time to eliminate what he described as the subversion. This fascist rightwing group claimed responsibility for killing the members of the executive committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, including its president, Enrique Alvarez Cordova, in December.

The death squad takes its name from the dictator who ordered the death of more than 30,000 peasants in 1932 in one of the largest insurrections of the Salvadoran proletariat.

it has been said that the rightwing squads are being directed by members of the State Security Organization.

While the junta claims to be fighting against the extreme rightwing, it has never reported a clash between these squads and the State Security Organization or presented a single person arrested for carrying out these atrocious crimes.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front wants to point out that Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson is the top leader of the squad and that he has close ties with Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense minister.

Northeastern Front Report

PA180409 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] We are reporting from the battlefront of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front that on 14 July forces of our people's army ambushed an enemy relief group on the San Francisco Gotera Road that leads to Meanguera, near El Tigre Hill, in Llano Alegre, Morazan Department. We inflicted four casualties on the enemy. This action was headed by Commander Jaime.

On the same day, our forces ambushed enemy troops as they were crossing the bridge over the Orola River. The truck they were riding in was seriously damaged. The troops of the dictatorship suffered 12 casualties in this operation. The remaining troops fled.

The troops stationed in Meanguera tried to reach the place of the incident but one of our patrols intercepted them so the genocidal forces were forced to flee in disarray back to Meanguera. The number of casualties in this clash is unknown.

The clashes lasted 30 minutes and after the enemy fled, our combatants, under Commander Mena, withdrew without suffering any casualties and in an orderly fashion.

United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win!

Army Increases Security

PA190345 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Jul 81 pp 3, 5

[Excerpt] Military and other security forces are implementing widespread security measures and patrol duties throughout the country in an attempt to minimize the wave of violence that is affecting the country, an armed forces source disclosed.

The military and security forces are patrolling and searching vehicles and pedestrians in San Salvador, in the capitals of the departments and rural zones.

Vigilance is going to be considerably increased during the weekend to control subversion and common crimes which are causing so much damage to the country's economy.

The same military source said that violence has decreased considerably in the past few days, with a few isolated cases in San Salvador and in the interior, but nevertheless, the situation is not as it was a few months ago.

Mayor's Office Destroyed

PA211417 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Jul 81 p 8, 15

[Excerpts] Usulutan, El Salvador--Yesterday, at approximately 0200, terrorists destroyed the Santa Elena mayor's office, terrorizing the residents of that town, according to reports.

Between 30 and 35 terrorists, armed with rifles and pistols, surrounded the town and began shooting, which made the inhabitants jump out of their beds and take cover on the floor and in corners. In addition, the extremists destroyed three transformers, blacking out Santa Elena.

Several residents said that the damage to the Santa Elena mayor's office has been estimated at 100,000 colones.

Meanwhile, the residents of Santa Elena are wondering how they can vote in next year's presidential election since, as in 10 or 15 other towns in the country, the town's official identification card records, the basis for control over voter registration by the Central Elections Council, have now been destroyed. They said that perhaps the Central Elections Council might be able to answer this question.

Power, Water Interrupted

PA211421 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1917 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Last night a group of guerrillas detonated several dynamite charges in the office of the Santa Ana Power Company and the water administration plants. Water and power were interrupted for several hours.

Military reports indicate that after detonating the dynamite, the rebels clashed with guards. This resulted in several wounded on both sides.

It was reported that employees estimated the damages at several thousand dollars because the destruction was almost total.

Meanwhile in Santa Elena, Usulutan Department, 110 km east of San Salvador, leftists who identified themselves as members of the Clandestine People's Liberation Forces burned the mayor's office destroying some of the furniture, the civil registry records as well as treasury and cedula [official identification card] records.

The military reports indicate that the losses exceed $20,000.

Meanwhile, an armed clash between security agents and guerrillas occurred in Jocoaitique in Morazan Department.

According to neighbors, the clash started when guerrillas attacked government offices and the homes of civil defense members who repelled the attack. Each side sustained several dead and wounded.

Ilopango Airbase Attacked

PA211432 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Jul 81 p 8

[Text] A "lightning" attack occurred on Saturday before midnight against the air force installations at Ilopango Airbase, according to local residents.

Although they did not describe the specific details of the attack, the terrorists had announced a few days earlier on their clandestine transmitter that on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Somoza's fall in Nicaragua, the militant groups in El Salvador would make "peripheral attacks." The most striking was the attack against the air force, which lasted 5 minutes.

During that attack the residents reported hearing explosions that sounded like bazooka fire, or perhaps guns of greater power. They also reported hearing Galil rifle fire.

After 5 minutes, during which time the air force answered the fire, the terrorists stopped firing, giving the impression that they had withdrawn. The terrorists didn't want to risk a military ambush; they could hardly have saved their heavy weapons in case of a frontal attack.

Residents in several areas of the Santa Lucia neighborhood said that they heard the terrorist fire.

The attack against the air force lasted from 2330 to 2335, beginning only a few minutes after a thunderstorm had ended.

They said that the terrorists did not leave in cars because no engines were heard and it is therefore assumed that they fled over trails which abound in the area.

COLONEL GUTIERREZ SAYS PEACE, UNITY NEAR

PA161937 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Jul 81

[Excerpt] "The country's pacification and national unity are close to being achieved; Sonsonate is proof of this," Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez said on expressing thanks for the honor of giving his name to the secondary school of Military Detachment No 6 in Sonsonate.

The vice president of the revolutionary government junta eloquently expressed his satisfaction on seeing the people of Sonsonate, both civilians and soldiers, united around the single goal of achieving peace and regional and national progress. It has been reported that peasants, workers, teachers, students and citizens in general attended the event.

Colonel Gutierrez congratulated departmental Commander Maximiliano Leiva and other chiefs and officers for their work on behalf of unity in Sonsonate. He also referred to the general situation in the country and expressed optimism that in the future the country will achieve what everyone desires: an atmosphere of peace to take the path that will lead the country to progress and well-being.

OFFICIAL SAYS GUERRILLAS' PROBLEMS INCREASING

PA190312 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 17 Jul 81 p 2

[Excerpts] "The guerrillas will have to take their terrorism elsewhere because it is getting hard for them to hide here," Oscar Humberto Quiros, the governor of San Salvador Department, said.

Governor Quiros said that violence is now much more intense in Guatemala than in El Salvador. Each day there are more killings in Guatemala than in our country, he added.

He said that the guerrillas have a better chance to survive in Guatemala because there are more jungles and more territory there. Here, Governor Quiro added, things are different and that is why they have to live in caves and not in camps out in the open.

However, Governor Quiros does not believe that terrorism will end soon. He cited as an example terrorism in England and how difficult it is for the authorities to stop it.

He also referred to the misinformation campaign that leftist groups are promoting in the United States. He said that no one believes in them anymore because little by little the North Americans found out who was lying.

Governor Quiros added that the U.S. people are sending help through a democratic movement called Salvadoran United Patriotic Forces and through Maj Jose Francisco Samayoa, Salvadoran consul in San Francisco, California, who has received approximately 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of clothes and a considerable amount of medicine for the 6,000 refugees who have fled from their homes because of terrorism.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS ENDERS' SPEECH ON AID TO REGIME

PA191355 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders has said in an imperious speech that the United States will continue to provide military aid to the Salvadoran dictatorship. According to an international news agency, Enders defined the Reagan administration's policy toward El Salvador by promising to continue military and economic aid to the Salvadoran junta in order to show the insurgments that they cannot obtain a military victory and to force them to participate in the elections slated for March 1982.

Enders delivered his speech in the luxurious Madison Hotel in downtown Washington. Outside the hotel, some 150 demonstrators condemned both the administration's policy and Enders himself shouting: Thomas Enders, genocidal assassin! The demonstrators, most of them Americans, carried placards that read: United States, get out of El Salvador. No violent incidents were reported between the demonstrators and the secret service policemen who maintained strict security measures in the area.

Enders delivered his speech to some 100 diplomats, newsmen and members of Washington's World Affairs Council.

GUERRILLA LEADER ON ENDERS' SPEECH, ELECTIONS

PA190012 Paris AFP in Spanish 2325 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] San Jose, 18 Jul (AFP)--Commenting on the speech delivered on Thursday by Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, in which he explained the Reagan administration's foreign policy on El Salvador, one of the top Salvadoran guerrilla leaders said that this is new proof of the "open and direct" interference of the United States in the Salvadoran conflict.

Ferman Cienfuegos, member of the general staff of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), said that Enders' speech clearly reveals that the United States designs the policy carried out in El Salvador and "maintains the dictatorship in power."

Cienfuegos added that "the plan drawn up by Washington" includes the holding of elections in spite of the violence throughout the entire country. Cienfuegos' statement was released here by the AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA, which is linked to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Cienfuegos said that those elections would not be valid and would not have any positive effects on the Salvadoran political situation "because the current regime does not have any social basis to hold those elections."

The FMLN commander added that the electoral plan drawn up by Washington requires military victory over the guerrillas before the polls open. He said that if such a victory is not achieved "they will find themselves at a crossroads which will lead them to delivering a definitive fascist blow to try to overcome their total political failure."

Analyzing other facets of the Salvadoran situation, Cienfuegos said that although the armed forces have maintained a unity of command, it is divided politically on the inside and "the high command is losing its credibility because it has not achieved any military victory and has no chances of obtaining one." On the other hand, he pointed out, not only is the FMLN consolidating its positions, but it is currently passing from merely defending the territories it holds to carrying out a mobilized war throughout the country.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON PURPOSE OF VISIT TO U.S.

PA181631 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1513 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said today that "the U.S. political sectors understand the Salvadoran situation."

According to Chavez Mena, the purpose of his recent visit to the United States was to strengthen and increase U.S. support as well as to strengthen the relations between the two countries.

He added that he held meetings with several U.S. officials, including Secretary of State Alexander Haig, unionists, industrialists, representatives of the Catholic Church and parliamentarians.

"Because of the distortion abroad of the situation in El Salvador, we felt it was advisable to discuss our country's situation with various sectors of U.S. society," the official explained.

"In Washington we explained that El Salvador rejects any foreign intervention in its domestic affairs and that we are seeking a peaceful, political and democratic solution," he added.

The foreign minister discussed El Salvador's need for general U.S. economic aid as an essential instrument in achieving greater stability.

INCREASED THREAT OF U.S. INTERVENTION CLAIMED

PA192015 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Commentary: "The Current Political Situation: 3 Months of Consolidation, a Collapse and a Possible Desperate Measure"]

[Text] If one meditates on the picture that the international reports have been presenting in the past few days about our country's problems, one effortlessly reaches the conclusion that the current political situation revolves around three basic aspects:

1. The notable political and military advance made by both the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN].

2. The inevitable collapse of the military-Christian Democratic junta.

3. The possibility that imperialism, desperate in the face of the quick advance of our forces and the Salvadoran Army's increasing inability to stop that advance, should take a definitive step in its interventionist escalation.

It is evident that following our general offensive of January 1981, when the correlation of forces between the FMLN and the dictatorship's army was completely modified--especially because during that period the FMLN obtained its biggest political and military conquests, insured an effective rearguard and insured a successful process of obtaining arms--one thing became very clear: The Salvadoran Army was unable to defeat us by itself, using its own forces exclusively and at the present level of U.S. military aid. Meanwhile, our forces are growing, developing and consolidating on the basis of experience, popular support, and the organization of production, supply and effective communication among the various fronts.

But while the FDR and the FMLN advance both politically and militarily as a result of this same advance, the military-Christian Democratic junta is in such a critical domestic situation that no one would be surprised to learn that there has been a coup, a reshuffle, a definitive withdrawal, or whatever name is given to displacement of the Christian Democracy from the junta.

The struggle among the criminal military officers in the junta has reached such proportions in the past few days that not even they themselves are interested in concealing it. Apparently both civilians and military officers are struggling to gain more political space and the approval of the United States. Everything seems to indicate that while the fascist military officers, allied with the prefascist oligarchic sector, may launch an attack on Duarte and his group, the latter--aside from its total power vacuum--does not constitute an alternative for anyone either. For both the fascist sector among the military and for the oligarchy, Christian Democracy has stopped being the useful social disguise of a few months ago. Other groups in the productive sector are only interested in peace for this country based on a democratic and pluralist government so they can zealously undertake the reactivation of our increasingly worn out economy.

As they themselves have repeatedly said, and as is confirmed by the general dissatisfaction, Christian Democracy is no guarantor of any real plan that draws together the aspirations for peace which are prevalent among all sectors except the high-ranking fascist command and the most recalcitrant oligarchic sector. So, having completely lost its power, Christian Democracy has become a political ghost with a uncertain destiny.

Behind all this, the Americans--who in the end and from the very beginning have been the ones who really decide what to do, how to do it and what to do it with in order to crush the true national interests--are already convinced that neither the oligarchy, the armed forces or Christian Democracy have the slightest stability or power structure to implement an action plan of political and military counterinsurgency in an orderly and systematic manner. Based on past experience, they have also become aware that at this point our forces are capable of dealing strong and definitive blows at the dictatorship to weaken it soon and seize power. As a result of all this, the Yankees already view the need to intervene directly in our country as an undelayable imperative.

To this effect they have already begun making preparations: the dusting off of the Central American Defense Council, the preparation of special forces, weapons and terrain, and even the attempts to set justifying political conditions, as the spokesmen of El Salvador's political-business sector have already indicated. They fake invasions, such as the ones in El Cuco and La Union, in an effort to justify any type of intervention before the world.

But the oligarchy, the fascist military officers and imperialism must bear in mind that it is not only our people, who have decided to achieve their liberation at any cost, whom they would be confronting at the time of intervention. An entire world consensus supports our struggle and repudiates that intervention both morally and militarily. Our people, our area and the entire world clamor for peace, and it is for this reason that nobody will remain with arms folded in the face of an attack against our land and against our dignity as a small but heroic and upright people who through 50 years of the bravest struggle have won the just right to self-determination.

DUARTE ASSURES SMALL BUSINESSMEN OF SUPPORT

PA172229 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 16 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Representatives of the Salvadoran Association of Merchants and industrialists, SCIS, yesterday explained to Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta, the most pressing needs of small and medium size businesses in the country, during a visit to the presidential house.

Rufo Bondanza, SCIS president, headed the delegation and he was accompanied by Ricardo Rivera, Carlos Gonzalez, Luis Aguilar and other members of the SCIS.

After welcoming the visitors, President Duarte assured the SCIS representatives that it is the government's wish to support the Salvadoran small and medium size businesses which make up a dynamic sector of the country's economy.

Bondanza explained to President Duarte that the SCIS, which has approximately 1,500 members in San Salvador, is formed by small and medium size merchants and industrialists. He added that there are other SCIS's in Santa Ana, San Miguel, San Vicente, Sonsonate, Cojutepeque, Sacatecoluca and Sensuntepeque, which are independent organizations. Bondanza said to President Duarte: "We are here to talk on behalf of all the small and medium size merchants and industrialists of El Salvador, whether or not they are members of the SCIS."

After carefully listening to what the SCIS' representatives had to say, President Duarte reiterated that it is the government's policy to support the sectors they represent. He assured them that their problems will be brought to the attention of the corresponding departments to see what practical measures can be taken for the benefit of all those involved.

DUARTE DENIES HE SPOKE ILL OF BUSINESSMEN

PA180111 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0006 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the governing junta of El Salvador, today denied having said that the business sector is obstructing the democratic process in that country.

The chief of state told this to a group of reporters in view of the remarks made by the "productive alliance" of El Salvador in a communique accusing Duarte of having said that "the private sector had started an offensive to overthrow the government."

He also denied having ever referred to the business sector because "it is a working force that is a great help in preventing the nation's economy from being destabilized."

"I reiterate my offer to the business sector to take over the Finance Ministry because it is there where it can really help the industrial sector," Duarte added.

He also noted that the rightwing politicians to whom he has referred on several occasions "do not care about the nation's welfare as they are only interested in preserving their privileges."

He pointed out that "this class of politician which makes accusations has infiltrated all sectors of the country, even the government itself. It therefore constitutes a menace to the country."

DUARTE VIEWS PRIVATE SECTOR, BACKS ENDERS SPEECH

PA182300 Paris AFP in Spanish 2147 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Jul (AFP)--Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran Government junta, reiterated here today an offer to the country's business and industrial sector to have one of its representatives head the Economy Ministry.

This was the president's response to a manifesto published yesterday by El Salvador's productive alliance, in which the business sector emphatically denied any involvement in the "coupist and destabilizing plans of the rightwing" that Duarte himself recently said existed.

President Duarte explained that he is not opposed to business or industrial sectors, "but to those rightist sectors that infiltrate not only private institutions, but even the government and seek only to destabilize the regime and the country."

Duarte insisted that rightwing groups at present represent a greater threat to his government's stability than the guerrilla groups. He added that "the country's economic sectors are well aware of this situation and they too oppose this destabilizing policy."

Expanding on his position regarding private enterprise, the Salvadoran president said that he has previously offered to let the business sector head the Economy Ministry "and the offer is still good."

Duarte expressed the opinion that it is important for a genuine representative of the country's private sector--"but not of the rightist political sectors"--to take charge of the Economy Ministry so that it can help to bolster Salvadoran industry and to promote its recovery.

On another matter, President Duarte disclosed today that the decline in international coffee prices will cause a deficit of some $400 million in the Salvadoran economy during the present fiscal period.

The Salvadoran president also commented favorably on the speech made in Washington this week by Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, in which he discussed the Salvadoran situation and the Reagan administration's foreign policy toward this country.

Duarte said that Enders has correctly interpreted the Salvadoran situation. He agreed that it is almost impossible to begin new structural reforms until those that are already underway make some progress.

President Duarte emphasized in particular Enders' view of the serious sectorial conflicts taking place in El Salvador, where indeed, he said, "everyone is fighting against everyone else."

GUATEMALA

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY, GUERRILLA CONFLICT

Guerrillas With Foreign Accent

PA211400 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 14 Jul 81 p 9

[Text] Approximately 90 men, possibly Nicaraguans or Cubans, have stormed the town of Palestina de los Altos, Quezaltenango, and engaged in an armed clash with the police in which police chief Humberto Cesario Gomez Cano died and policeman Victor Alberto Mazariego Rodas was wounded.

According to the report, the attackers captured other policemen and stole four .38-caliber revolvers from them. They later held a political meeting in the local school's meeting hall.

Official sources said the police held the attackers at bay for some time even though they were outnumbered and only had a few weapons.

It was also reported that the unidentified men who spoke at the meeting had a foreign accent and used some phrases the residents could not understand because they were probably Nicaraguan or Cuban idioms.

The same official sources said that the organization to which the attackers belong has not been identified, although they are believed to be leaders [as published] of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua.

The same sources said Guatemalan authorities are carrying out an investigation as stronger action will be required from the country if it is confirmed that they are Sandinists.

[Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish on 14 July on page 9 carries another report datelined Quezaltenango, by Carlos Humberto Lopez, which reports that "an Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA) force took the town of Palestina de los Altos late Sunday afternoon. This town is some 33 km from the departmental capital. The guerrillas killed the police substation chief inspector, wounded a policeman and held a meeting which lasted over 30 minutes."]

Sandinist Anniversary Attacks

PA212320 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] In a communique issued last night, the Guatemalan Government said that on the occasion of the celebration of the Sandinist-communist victory in Central America, and as a desperate act due to the defeats they have sustained in recent days, extreme leftist organizations commemorated the anniversary by sowing panic and terror among workers, peasants, women and children, destroying the little they have achieved with effort and work.

The government indicated that early on Friday, young criminal subversives destroyed the office of the Honduran Sahsa Airline and the Guama International Company, setting a fire tnat caused more than 250,000 quetzales in damage and left more than 20 citizens without jobs. That same day, a Claymore mine exploded as a patrol of Treasury Police was passing by, slightly wounding two members of the patrol.

The official communique added that in Rio Bravo, Suchitepequez, a police substation was attacked, leaving three policemen dead. On Saturday, several homemade propaganda bombs of the 31 January People's Front and the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization were set off. In Colombia, [name indistinct], members of the same organization [not further identified] seized the police station and forced the townspeople to attend a rally.

The government communique said that in San Vicente Pacaya, guerrillas of the Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT] attacked the police headquarters, destroyed the building and painted communist slogans on the walls of several buildings.

On Sunday, the anniversary of the Sandinist victory, many Guatemalans had the bitter experience of learning how these criminals celebrate what they describe as the people's victory. The government bulletin adds that on Sunday, clandestine organizations broke down the door of the municipal building of Chichicastenango, Quiche Department, and destroyed part of the building and the furniture. In San Pedro Jocopilas, they destroyed the post office and the health center. The communique added that in San Pedro Jocopilas, the subversives left banners and distributed leaflets saying: Long live the Nicaraguan revolution; Nicaragua won, Guatemala will win.

In the area of Chichicastenango, Zacualpa and (Coyaba), the traffic of vehicles on roads was sabotaged. Peasants were forced to get out of buses and residents of the area were forced to cut down trees, dig trenches and cause landslides to block roads.

In Santa Cruz del Quiche a powerful bomb exploded, destroying the El Mundo store, the San Juan de Dios Pharmacy and part of the government building and wounding two civilians.

The government added that at dawn on Sunday, the police substations in Chichicastenanago and [name indistinct] in Quiche were attacked. Subversives set off a bomb on the road in which the car of Col Carlos Enrique Barrera Montufar, commander of the departmental reserves, was traveling in San Andres Semetabaj. He was slightly wounded, but military policemen Jose [name indistinct] and [name indistinct] (were killed).

The police substation in [name indistinct], Chimaltenango, was attacked on Sunday. The windows of the post office building were shattered. In San Martin Jilotepeque, a similar attack occurred. In Parramos, the police detachment was attacked and two members of the detachment machinegunned. In [name indistinct] Tecpan, criminals set fire to a bus on the [name indistinct] route. In San Miguel Duenas, guerrillas killed five policemen and stole a pickup truck.

The government stated that this is the respect that the subversives have for human rights. This is the nationalism and the justice they advocate. This also indicates that the attacks and crimes against the civilian population, the murder of policemen and other vandalistic actions over the weekend are desperate acts by the subversives in the face of their imminent and total defeat after the blows that the forces of public order inflicted on them some days ago.

Sixth Redoubt Discovered

PA220145 Guatemala City Radio Neuvo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Last night government security forces confiscated a large number of Soviet-and U.S.-made weapons when they discovered another subversive redoubt at 1520 15th Street in Zone 1. They also found clothing for members of the EGP [People's Guerrilla Army].

The official reports indicate that in the redoubt on 15th Street the security forces found Guatemalan, Canadian and U.S. license plates, AR-15 and M-16 ammunition, 12-gauge shotguns, olive-green uniforms, red armbands with the initials PGT [Guatemalan Labor Party] and communist indoctrination books.

The security forces also found medicines that had recently been stolen from local drug store, a holding cell and a place to hide weapons.

According to the official reports, the redoubt on 15th Street is the sixth one to have been found. The first was found in Villaneuva. Others were found in Zone 15, Zone12, Nueva Concepcion, Escuintla, and the fifth was found in Zone 12 on Sunday.

Many of the weapons that were found had been stolen from the army in attacks on patrols more than 1 year ago.

MINISTERS COMMENT ON TRADE, ECONOMIC ISSUES

PA172344 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The Guatemalan Government denied today that it was given a deadline by Honduras for lifting import duties on Honduran products. Guatemalan Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano commented on this information, originating in Tegucigalpa, which was reportedly confirmed here by Alfredo Lopez Estrada, a deputy of the National Liberation Movement, MLN.

The economy minister commented on possible solutions to this trade conflict.

[Begin Solorzano recording] There are many possible solutions, including the one that has been our main suggestion all along: Honduras should reduce the 10 percent surtax because it is not provided for in the bilateral agreement signed by the two countries. However, we are also aware that Honduras is at this time facing a number of problems with regard to the budget, the balance of payments and its trade deficit. [end recording]

Finance Minister Arnoldo Belteton [as received] said today that Guatemala's products are very much affected by the current crisis in traditional exports. The minister said that Guatemala's growth rate of 3.5 percent last year could be considered acceptable if one takes the worldwide recession into account.

The finance minister admitted today that the controls imposed by the government on exchange will not have all the desired results.

[Begin recording] Despite the controls, foreign exchange has been diminishing. I suppose that without the controls, the drain of foreign exchange, the flow of foreign exchange abroad would undoubtedly have been greater, but the measures have not been enough to curb this.

The depletion of foreign exchange is due to many factors. I think the basic cause of this is the decline in tourism, which has been a very important factor. Tourism, called the [word indistinct] industry, has been very beneficial to many countries. It used to help us considerably in obtaining foreign exchange, since it has an immediate impact on reserves, because the people who come here spend foreign currency that is converted into foreign exchange for us. Unfortunately, this field of activity is suffering greatly because of the worldwide depression that reduces people's travel opportunities and because of the political difficulties being experienced in the region. [end recording]

HONDURAS

BASES FOR BILATERAL TRADE TREATY APPROVED

PA181552 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1814 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Sercano Network]

[Text] Yesterday the governments of Honduras and El Salvador agreed on the general bases for the bilateral trade. The announcement followed a lengthy meeting presided over by Foreign Ministers Cesar Elvir Sierra and Fidel Chavez Mena.

The meeting was also attended by representatives of the industrial sector and by prominent officials of the ministries of economy of the two Central American republics.

In their reports Economy Minister Ruben Mondragon and Salvadoran Under Secretary Oscar Raymundo Melgar agreed that the entire plan had been successfully drafted to benefit both nations. They said that they had resolved the problems that had arisen during the negotiations, especially those regarding import taxes and the free entry of a list of items subject to exchange.

Mondragon emphasized that local businessmen have improved their position so much that they are now able to compete with their Cuscatleco [name given to Salvadorans]--colleagues on an equal basis.

For his part, Raymundo Melgar said that they are willing to buy merchandise from Honduras and to pay in lempiras. This could solve a problem that had arisen following the measures taken to defend the balance of payments.

He also outlined various problems faced by the industrial sector as a result of the domestic conflict. He said that these problems are slowly being resolved.

The Honduran economy minister said that by next week at the very latest, the bases for the treaty will be submitted for the approval and action of the National Constitutent Assembly. He said that for now, the representatives of the executive branch have been involved in protocol work that has led to the completion of the document. This work will be passed on to the legislative branch in compliance with the country's regulations governing such activities.

FOREIGN MINISTERS ON CENTRAL AMERICAN MEETING

PA180006 Tegucicalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] At yesterday's news conference by the Honduran and Salvadoran foreign ministers a denial was issued concerning a report from Panama that Tegucigalpa would host the Central American foreign ministers' meeting on 25 and 26 July. Both Honduran Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra and Fidel Chavez Mena of El Salvador said that they have not been consulted regarding this meeting.

Colonel Elvir Sierra said that he has not refused to participate in the meeting:

[Begin recording] Undoubtedly Honduras does not have the solution to the problem of a Central American foreign ministers meeting. I do not intend to speak in the name of other governments because it is up to each of them to give a reply. What I can say is that the Honduran Government is open to a dialogue and believes that any point that can be discussed on the regional level is of great importance and that it would like to participate in the discussions.

[Question] What is your opinion on the reports from Panama and Costa Rica saying that the Central American foreign ministers meeting will be held shortly?

[Answer] I do not like to comment on news reports. You know that in Honduras we live within a climate of freedom of the press and any statement made is the responsibility of the person making it. [end recording]

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, prior to being questioned on the matter, was asked about the presence in Central America of an Amnesty International commission investigating the disappearance of a group of Salvadorans. He replied to the question in the following manner:

[Begin recording] The executive must watch over the interests of Salvadorans abroad and work to protect them.

[Question] In other words, does this mean that the Salvadoran Government, regardless of where Salvadorans may be, will always try to protect them?

[Answer] This is a fundamental duty of all governments. [end recording]

The Salvadoran foreign minister was also asked about his country's political solution. He replied as follows:

[Begin recording] It is a matter of seeing if any other kind of solution is feasible for El Salvador. We believe that the best solution is a political process that will establish the basis for a democratic system. Elections are an instrument and a part of the solution process. This is why we have recently approved the political party provisional law which includes all political parties registered according to the law regardless of their ideologies so that parties can participate in a debate for the development of a political process in the country.

A peaceful solution can be found by means of a political solution, and this creates a social integration process creating the political conditions and climate favorable to a debate of ideas and ideological concepts so that weapons and bullets will not prevail. This means that any solution other than the political one does not make any sense. It is based on a basically human feeling which is to seek peace in the world.

[Question] Foreign Minister Chavez Mena, does El Salvador reject a meeting of foreign ministers at this time?

[Answer] A foreign ministers meeting is always the product of an interrelationship among foreign ministries. We agree that a foreign ministers meeting should be held if it has a formally approved agenda. We believe that the main thing is to first create a working group to draft it. We cannot attend without knowing specifically what matters are to be discussed.

[Question] Who would have to make this invitation?

[Answer] Well, the initiative comes from a common interest, and I believe there is a general concern among all the foreign ministries. There is no organization especially created for this purpose. [End recording]

LEFTISTS CAN GAIN PRESTIGE IN UPCOMING ELECTIONS

PA190439 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Jul 81 p 7

[Article by Victor Meza: "The Honduran Patriotic Front and the Elections"]

[Excerpts] Approximately 50 years ago, the Honduran communists organized as the workers-peasants bloc decided to take an active part in the electoral process in progress at the time. Today, 5 decades later, the leftist forces united under the Honduran Patriotic Front have decided to put forward independent candidates for deputies in five departments of the country.

The fact that they have managed to unify different and very important leftist forces around the idea of participating in the 29 November general elections is already a big step forward, a very important victory for the unitarian sectors and a definite defeat for those opposed to a joint action.

Apart from the results of the voting in the electoral campaign, the important thing is that the patriotic front becomes a permanent organization which really acquires the characteristics of a political movement of the masses and that it can continue participating effectively in the country's political life. If they can obtain this objective, the leaders of the unified left under the Honduran Patriotic Front can feel satisfied and consider that they have obtained a great victory in the struggle for the unity and development of the Honduran revolutionary forces.

Besides, and this is also very important, during the electoral campaign, the candidates of the patriotic front and their campaign organizations will have the opportunity to explain to a large sector of the population the program, principles and objectives of their party. They can explain the motives of their struggle, present the arguments on which their programs are based and convey a new message, a different political view, superior in quality to the trampled and well-known ones which the candidates of the traditional parties are repeating every day. In short, the candidates of the left will have to prove that they are better, more knowledgeable and more honest than the traditional parties' candidates.

If they can prove this, even if they are not elected deputies, they will have won an important political battle; the battle of the truth against a lie. And this, we are sure, will sooner or later represent more political prestige for the left, more support and credibility among the people.

DELEGATE OF COMMITTEE TO HELP REFUGEES ARRESTED

PA181724 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Luis Alonso Monge, delegate of the Evangelical Emergency Committee, under the UN high commissioner for refugees, has been arrested in Honduras by a group of Honduran soldiers, it has officially been reported.

The committee helps some 25,000 Salvadorans, mostly women, elderly people and children, who have fled to Honduras as a result of the repression of the military-Christian Democratic junta.

Many international organizations are trying to obtain his release and demanding that the Honduran regime guarantee the safety of all personnel who work in the Salvadoran refugee area.

NICARAGUA

PSC'S ADAN FLETES CRITICIZES AGRARIAN REFORM LAW

PA211544 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Last night we saw Adan Fletes, president of the Social Christian Party [PSC]; he was in a taxi. We asked him what he thought of the impressive 19 July rally and the decrees and laws read by Commander Daniel Ortega at the 19 July Square. [as heard] Fletes replied that he had to admit that the rally had been very good, but he tried to deny that it was attended by more than half a million Nicaraguans. He said there had been about 300,000. However, he admitted that he had not seen the rally on television and had only listened to it over the radio.

The fallacious arguments of these politicians are not only unmasked by the above example. Mr Fletes insisted that the Agrarian Reform Law is not like the one they have discussed in the forum on national problems. We asked him if he criticized the decree because many owners are affected. He replied, however, that the reason was due to the opposition parties' position supporting small landholdings. Fletes said the opposition will raise this issue at the forum which will resume on Saturday.

SANDINIST LEADER INTERVIEWED ABOUT CDS STRUCTURE

PA202006 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Interview with Commander Leticia Herrera, member of the secretariat of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and secretary general of the Sandinist Defense Committees by Pedro Martinez Pires, special Radio Havana reporter, in Managua; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] When did the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] start and what is their membership at the present time?

[Answer] The CDS were organized, with some limitations, in 1978, shortly before the initial act of insurrection carried out by our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front. They were called civil defense committees at that time.

[Question] How many members do the CDS have now and are they organized throughout the country?

[Answer] At this moment, they encompass 85 percent of our country's population. According to their new structural line, 30 percent of this 85 percent is devoted to defense, which is a fundamental task. The remaining 70 percent is operating under the old structure but is also responding to the new line. We have been making headway in reorganization work under a new political line and a new structural line.

CUBANS DELEGATE JUAN ALMEIDA VISITS FSLN EXHIBIT

PA211928 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the political bureau of the Cuban Communist Party, has visited an exhibit called from "Intervention to Liberation," which was opened in tribute to the 20th anniversary of the Sandinist National Liberation Fornt [FSLN] and the 2d anniversary of the revolutionary victory in Nicaragua.

The exhibit includes photographs, documents, weapons and other articles related to the Nicaraguan people's struggles for national independence this year. [as heard] During the visit, Almeida and his delegation were able to see the files that the national security office of the tyrant Somoza had on the FSLN leaders and various equipment that Radio Sandino used during the insurrection.

Juan Almeida Bosque is heading the Cuban delegation that is attending the celebration in Managua of the 2d anniversary of the revolutionary victory and the 20th anniversary of the FSLN

Almeida Departs

FL212344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] As a revolutionary I feel deeply moved to see the Nicaraguan people closely united with their leaders and National Directorate, Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque stated prior to boarding the aircraft which would take him back to Cuba. Almeida heads our country's delegation to the commemoration of the second anniversary of the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Responding to questions posed by newsmen at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport, the PCC Politburo member said that the Cuban people's solidarity will never fail the Nicaraguan nation. Almeida and the delegation he heads were seen off at the air terminal by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, and Guerrilla Commanders Monica Baltodano, Lenin (Serra) and Ramon Cabral. Others present at the airport were Cuban Ambassador to Nicaragua Julian Lopez Diaz and other officials.

LA PRENSA LINKED TO CIA THROUGH IAPA ASSOCIATION

PA201324 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Jul 81 pp 3, 5

[Unattributed article: "IAPA and the CIA (Similarities are not all Accidental)"]

[Excerpts] IAPA [Inter-American Press Association], which claims to represent some 1,000 newspapers, is the focal point of the CIA's manipulation of the Latin American media. A list of its former presidents and directors reads like a list of key CIA agents in the Latin American media.

The late Mr James S. Copley, founder of the U.S. Copley News Service, whose close links with the CIA date back to before 1953, was president of IAPA in 1970.

Other CIA agents who still work for COpley are currently directors of IAPA. These include Agustin Edwards, owner and editor of EL MERCURIO of Chile, who participated prominently, at the journalistic level, in the campaign to destablize Salvador Allende's government, a campaign that everyone knows was directed by the CIA. Edwards is currently one of IAPA's directors.

Of prominence also are the newsmen Pablo Barahona Urzua who, once the fascist coup that overthrew Allende had taken place, went from staff writer at EL MERCURIO to director of the Bank of Chile, Fernando Laniz Corea, promoted from EL MERCURIO editor to minister of the economy under Pinochet; Hernan Cubillos, founder of that newspaper, who became foreign minister and Adolfo Vankelevic, who was EL MERCURIO correspondent in Washington during the campaign against Allende and who was appointed to the Pinochet mission at the United Nations.

In short, IAPA is the bridge for CIA propaganda operations in Latin America.

IAPA's classic tactic is to warn that "freedom of the press" is threatened in any corner of the world where the influence of the United States is waning. At the same time, IAPA Elevates to its board of directors the editors of any media that exist in the "threatened" country.

After a period of service in Chile, ITT officials Robert Berrellez and Harold Hendrix appeared among the employees of the Miami HERALD. The CIA apparently justifies its domestic activities in media like the Miami HERALD and the Copley newspapers in San Diego on the basis that the two cities are utilized as bases for CIA operations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Let us look now at some similarities that have occurred in Nicaragua in the past year:

1. LA PRENSA for some time has been placing near its masthead the statement "member of the Inter-American Press Association," something that was not done even by EL MERCURIO or the GLEANER during operations in Chile and Jamaica. This statement meant one thing when the paper was edited by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and it means something else now. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro maintained a position of independence with regard to both IAPA and the sellout bourgeoisie, a position that no other member of IAPA has maintained. Today LA PRENSA has taken on the role of EL MERCURIO. That is the difference.

2. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, coeditor of LA PRENSA, has been elevated to the IAPA board of directors.

3. During an IAPA conference in San Diego in October 1980, Chamorro Barrios received a special prize.

4. The IAPA conference in San Diego cited Nicaragua as one of the Latin American countries in which freedom of the press is limited or restricted, the reference being to LA PRENSA.

CDS To Burn LA PRENSA Issues

PA282218 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] An operation aimed at achieving true press freedom begins today in all capital city neighborhoods. Through this operation, our people will repudiate the reactionary sector's media, which, in open collusion with U.S. imperialism, seek to discredit our process.

Marlon Lopez, a Sandinist Defense Committee, CDS, activist, discusses this operation and its scope:

[Begin recording] This operation is mainly aimed at making it possible for our people to learn how some information media have been misinforming and manipulating certain developments in our country since the victory of the revolution. In this manner our people will know who their enemies are and they will understand why we insist on the need for true press freedom within the framework of the revolution. Press freedom and freedom of expression should be taken to mean effective reporting to the people in accordance with developments.

[Question] Has any specific activity been planned?

[Answer] Yes, there will be bonfires at given points that will be determined by the companeros responsible for the CDS in each bloc. Editions of the newspaper LA PRENSA, which has become the reactionary sector's official organ in our country, will be burned to symbolize our people's desire to be truthfully and effectively informed. [end recording]

BRIEFS

RADIO STATION SHARES SEIZURE--The Justice Ministry today issued a communique confiscating 5 percent of the shares of the radio station Mi Preferida. These shares were owned by a former Somozist. The station's owner, Manuel Jiron, was summoned to the Palo Alto police station because there is a pending criminal case in which he is involved. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 July 81 pp 1, 16 PA]

PRESIDENT FIDEL CASTRO'S CHILDREN'S DAY SPEECH

FL191630 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1458 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text of speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the main commemoration of Children's Day, held in the Serrano suburb in Santo Domingo, Granma Province, on 19 July--live]

[Text] Dear pioneers, dear comrade peasants and workers of the Sierra [Maestra], dear comrades in Granma's party and people's government leadership: When I was walking about a few minutes ago checking on the temperature I asked you if you felt the heat and you told me that you did not. Fortunately, although it is close to noon and the sun is directly above us, the temperature is relatively cool this morning. It seems that there is some sort of air conditioning in the Sierra.

No one can fail to notice that this place is full of memories for us and that we are filled with satisfaction on commemorating here Children's Day, which is the same as saying Pioneers' Day. We could not fail to think and remember how from very early times and throughout our struggle in these mountains--even then--the question of educating the new generation was fundamental for us. Our combatants in these mountains were already dreaming of schools and teachers. Indeed, the echoes of the shooting had hardly died down, when very early in 1959, teachers started to arrive in the mountains. These were volunteer teachers because in those times we did not have available that wealth of young teachers ready to go anywhere that we do today.

The revolution has certainly concerned itself a great deal with the new generation. The revolution has tried to do much for the new generation. In the course of these years, thousands and thousands of schools of all kinds have been built for this new generation: elementary schools, secondary schools, technological schools, polytechnics, schools for nurses, teachers--schools of all kinds. Hundreds and hundreds of new children's care centers were built for this new generation. Many universities were built in the country for this new generation. Our glorious Union of Young Communists was created for the revolutionary and political organization and education of this new generation. Our mighty pioneers organization was created for this new generation.

Educational installations were not only built but also recreational installations called "learning-recreational" centers, for this new generation. Tens and tens of hospitals, dispensaries, polyclinics, pediatric centers were created for this new generation, for the health of this new generation. Many of our most skilled doctors work for this new generation. Campaigns against diseases were created and organized for this new generation. Many diseases affecting children were eradicated from this country as a result of these campaigns.

In short, the revolution spared no efforts in any area. And owing to these efforts, we are able to say that infant mortality in our country is lower than in any other Latin American country, and undoubtedly lower than in any other country in the Third World.

As I was telling you, in addition to this enormous effort, various installations were set up for the recreation, for the welfare of the pioneers. Pioneer camps were built in several places in our country. They are used not only during holidays but also in the course of the school terms in the learning-recreational plans. At present we have 19 pioneer camps of various sizes where more than 400,000 pioneers participate each year. The palaces and centers were also built for them. Tens of thousands participate in them. But despite all the efforts, we are aware that there is still a lot we must do, that we could do more. Of course, we are not a rich country and each thing we do for the children costs a lot. The costs are in economic and material resources. And that is why we cannot build all the pioneer palaces that we would like to. I think that we only have 32 palaces and centers. Our fervent desire is to one day see a pioneers palace in each municipality of the country.

Our fervent desire is to see pioneers camps in all the country's provinces. But that will only be possible through our work in the course of time.

In this 5-year period when the country has to use many of its resources in solving important problems; when it still has to build more schools, centers, hospitals; when it has to push housing programs, and when; above all, it has to foment economic development programs, there is not a lot available for camps and palaces.

There are plans, however, to build a pioneers palace in Pinar del Rio, another in Holguin, another on the Isle of Youth, one in Jovellanos as a reward for its outstanding role in the pioneers organization. There are also plans to build a pioneers camp in the area of Santiago de Cuba. This is not a lot. It shows that we will have to wait some more time to be able to have all the palaces, centers and camps that we would like and need so that practically all pioneers may participate in these activities.

But it also shows that we have to use our imagination, that initiatives must be developed, because if for the time being we cannot build a pioneers palace in each municipality with all the required facilities, with all the required resources, it is always possible, with the effort of the party, the people's government and mass organizations, to find a house, provide it with a number of facilities and create a small, provisional pioneers palace until we can have a big one. [applause] And it should be called a palace, whether big or small; because even if it is only a small house, it will always be a palace as long as it is a place for children. [applause]

Imagination must be used and initiatives developed. And that is why we were so enthusiastic and happy and eager to help in this new idea that the pioneers had been experimenting with for some time: the brilliant idea of centers for pioneer scouts. [applause] And we were telling ourselves, we do not have the resources right now to fill the country with big, costly buildings like pioneers palaces or camps in the style of the pioneers palace in the capital or the Ismaelillo camp. But if we learn to take advantage of the areas, the natural resources of our splendid country and we learn to use local resources and we learn to win over the cooperation of state organs and mass organizations, we can develop many centers of pioneers scouts. That is why we were very pleased and enthusiastic when we heard of the place and type of installation where we would celebrate Children's Day this year.

On the occasion of this date, something has always been inaugurated, such as a new stage of Jose M rti School City, or the Ismaelillo camp in the center of the country, or the Ernesto Guevara Pioneers' Palace, or the 26 de Julio International Camp at Varadero. And when we were thinking over where and how we would celebrate this date, we decided that no place could be better than the Sierra Maestra. [applause] And at no better establishment than a scouting pioneers center. [applause] So this is exactly what we are doing today.

With very scarce resources and very little expenditure of materials, using local resources, occasionally palm trees--because the palm tree can also be used, as has been shown, in beautiful building structures--these one or two-storied cottages and the natural museum have been built, also using unsawn lumber and the help of the people's government, the voluntary work of the Granma youth, the effort of the workers and the peasants and the enthusiastic cooperation from this splendid brigade of road builders [applause] who are also so rapidly building that difficult and important road that leads from Provindencia to Alto del (Garango) and which will probably then continue to the southern coast, thus becoming one of the most beautiful and historically most important highways of the country. [applause]

Thanks to this, we are now able to celebrate this event with over 2,000 people present at this site of Santo Domingo. I know the effort made by the construction workers to finish in time, knowing that this ceremony would take place at the middle of July--and it should be mentioned that on this date those workers have already fulfilled the plan of the year. [applause] However, they will not stop as long as there is a road to be built in the Sierra Maestra.

With the help of all, farm workers, cultural and historical institutions, I repeat it, with the cooperation of everyone and with a minimum of expenditure this splendid center has been created and today we are inaugurating its first stage, with its history house, its Jose Marti Plaza, museum of natural sciences, guest houses, kitchen and dining room and other various installations. The idea is to continue the work to finish it at the end of this year.

A scouting center is not the same as a pioneers' palace. There they organize their circles, carry out activities according to their interests and vocations and the needs of the country. The camps are used during vacations or during the school year as centers of recreation. But I believe that there are few things we can create of such importance as these scouting centers. We have even been told that the pioneers themselves who go to Jose Marti School City often prefer the scouting centers that are in the vicinity of the camps. And in fact, if we want to be ready for life, if we wish to become ready for everything in order to face any tight or difficult situation or meet all difficulties and successfully solve any situation, there is nothing that can help us better or teach us as much as the centers of scouting pioneers. [applause]

I remember that one of the things I liked best was scouting. I could hardly see a hill without feeling the temptation to climb it, and I not only felt the temptation but decided to climb the hill. When I was a boy, one of the things I liked best was to cross rivers, climb mountains and be in contact with nature. But this was something we had to do as amateurs through our own initiative. We had no hammocks or nylon or country cottages or any of the implements which the scouts now have, or even instructors to teach us. We got wet, slept on the ground and had to face great difficulties in our scouting activities. I was remembering that when you honored me by giving me this scouts' booklet. [applause] I can tell you that one of the first sports to which I dedicated myself was scouting.

A camp for scouts or a scouting center is not a place to remain; it is a base for moving, for organizing excursions. If there is a river such as this beautiful Yara River here, it can be used; if there is another river at some other place, it can be used. All around this place are mountains. Not far away there is the Turquino, so this is an excellent center from which excursions can be made to learn how to live in direct contact with nature, how to set up a hammock and take it down again, how to build a nylon roof or a roof of palm logs, how to fit together and take down a camping cottage. During a demonstration for us before the ceremony began we could see how a boy, lying blindfolded in a hammock, got up in a few seconds, put on his shoes, gathered his towel and blanket and put them in his knapsack, untied the hammock, folded it, put it in the knapsack, put on his canteen and his knapsack and was ready, all in a few seconds. It was impressive. [applause] We saw how a boy can develop this skill. We saw others who set up and took down a camping cottage in a few seconds and others who thoroughly knew the rules of how to organize a camp and solve all difficulties with natural resources, how cooking is organized, how the materials available in the countryside are used to solve all these problmes.

This is a highly useful training for our life which we had to learn all by ourselves when we lived in the mountains, because during the first few months we had no hammocks, not a single hammock or anything else. Sometimes we lay down on the mountain slope and woke up 3 or 4 meters lower, all wet from humidity and dew. We had to endure all the showers that poured down, and there are usually plenty of them in these mountains. I would say that the three great inventions which made it possible for us to adapt ourselves to these mountains and to live as though we were part of them were the hammock, nylon and cooking in the field. At first, when we were already more than 20 people, we had to wait until we reached a house in order to eat, because there might be a pot there and something to cook in it. At that time most houses were empty because of the terror, particularly at the beginning; but after we learned to put some butter, a little salt and rice, a few bananas or anything else in our knapsacks and take that along with us, we only had to build a fire, fetch water and then cook wherever we stopped for the night. From that time we became very mobile; we could remain for 10 days without being seen by anyone, make long reconnaissances and use the tactically best places for our struggle. Thus, this ability to sleep in the forest, cook in the forest, adapt ourselves to the forest was a decisive thing without which we would not have been able to wage the war.

At scouting centers the pioneers learn how to handle emergency situations, including emergency treatment of injuries. In reality one would like to see all boys and girls enjoy that joy, that pleasure and at the same time acquire such useful knowledge. If we would find ourselves forced to fight again, then how valuable it would be to have learned first how to live in the woods and on the mountains, to be able to find directions, to find any place, to know how to read a map.

There are very few joys greater than those which nature can offer a man. Precisely because of this notion and, above all, inspired by the experience of the scouting pioneers' centers, the idea was born to promote this a little more among youth and adults. How are the vacation problems to be solved? We have to abandon the old concepts; we must abandon the idea that vacations can be spent only at the beaches, that vacations can be spent only at Varadero. This cannot be achieved even in the year 2050 or even in 3000. We would have to build hundreds of thousands of homes at the beaches if we were to follow the old concepts. In fact, we have to build hundreds of thousands of homes, but not at the beaches: in the cities, in the countryside and near the factories in order to solve the current problems. We must not think of building much at the beaches for vacations, while knowing, for instance, that on this very mountain there are hundreds of teachers who do not have even a cottage in which to live, while knowing that there are hundreds of thousands of workers and peasant families who have serious housing problems.

Apart from this, there would not be enough beaches for 10 million citizens to visit during the months of July and August, which are vacation months. Anyone will understand that this is not the solution of this mass problem. We can find a solution, if we develop camping and excursions; because then we take care of it with a hammock, a knapsack, a piece of nylon, a countryside cottage. According to these ideas and without any publicity whatever, we have been working with the Communist Youth comrades on the organization in the Pinar del Rio mountains and forests of the first youth and workers' camps. Funds have been set aside for countryside cottages, hammocks, nylon and transport. Successful experiments are being made over weekends and we are preparing to do it on a larger scale during the months of July and August.

Conditions have certainly been created through the efforts of the party and youth in Pinar del Rio, who have enthusiastically been cooperating with the Communist Youth in this activity. Nothing has been said about this and we did not want to talk about it, because we like to do as the pioneers did when they made their first experiments with these scouting centers.

Anyway, something is being done in this direction and experience is being gathered in the western part of the country and the intention is the transfer of this experience to the other provinces. Of course, some funds are needed, but very few. A camp can be set up in a grove of firs of (lapifolia), on a mountain, beside a dam, along a river and a weekend can be spent there and during the vacation period, even a week or 10 days or even 2 weeks.

I would say that they have attractions you cannot find at the beach itself and are very economical to operate. They do not require additional large amounts of products from the country, because the visitors can take their own food and prepare it there. That is the idea we were trying to develop. It has finally come up as a result of experience. It has emerged from these pioneer scouting centers. We are planning to continue developing them gradually.

Lamentably this year, during the past few months, we were forced to suspend the activity. We will explain why later. I believe we cannot do anything better than prepare the children, educate them in these types of activities which are the only ones our fatherland, our people, can come up with to solve the problem of vacations for millions of people. That is why this center is important. It is not the only one. We already have one in Matanzas, another in Havana, another in Guantanamo. Various provinces are working on this and it is expected that during this year and next several of these centers will be in operation. At least there will be one in each province.

Undoubtedly, this center here in Santo Domingo is excellent. Nature is impressive in these mountains because of the greenery, beauty, might. The road being built to this place undoubtedly makes it possible for the traveler to enjoy one of the most beautiful landscapes in the country. But this pioneer scouting center has been privileged in being located not only close to the Sierra Maestra Mountain Range, the highest mountains in the country, but in one of the most important and historic areas of our revolutionary war.

It was soon after the start of the war when we reached this area of Santo Domingo in 1957. The first victorious battle of the rebel army took place not far from here at the mouth of La Plata River. The second victorious battle took place in a place which also is near the Calma Mocha River. We can say that this was a center of operations. We crossed here many times. In many instances we set up death traps for the enemy in this area. Many times there were battles. But this area had very special prominence during the months of June and July 1958 during the last military offensive of the tyranny, which launched an attack of some 10,000 troops against the Sierra Maestra.

At the time our forces did not even number 200 armed men. At the time Almeida's, Guillermo Ramiro's and Camilo's forces had not yet joined. Some of the enemy's best troops entered precisely through here. They were also very brutal, the most repressive. This can be demonstrated by the plaques bearing the names of peasants cruelly murdered by them. They reached this area. This was the last place they were able to reach in their offensive, the closest to Radio Rebelde and the general headquarters which was located about 2 kms from here in a straight line. The mortar fire could reach Radio Rebelde from where the enemy was located.

With very few men, practically squads, it was necessary to defend all entrances to the general headquarters and Radio Rebelde at a time when we were being attacked from many directions on the Sierra Maestra, at the Jibacoa Plains, at Merino on the northern side, on the western side, on the south, in every direction. It was precisely here where an annihilating blow was dealt to the tyranny at the end of the month of July, destroying an entire company of one of their battalions with only 18 of our men who were reinforced during the evening hours by 15 more. The company was surrounded by a 12-man platoon in the front and 6 men who attacked it at the rear. A large number of casualties were reported, as well as a large number of prisoners taken. More than 50 weapons were seized in 24 hours of fighting. Those weapons were extraordinarily valuable for us because we had many recruits, but no weapons. This made it possible for us to create a shock force with which we dealt fierce blows to the enemy in following weeks until we defeated it and forced it to abandon the Sierra Maestra in a wild retreat. In July there was another battle here. It was a fierce battle here and all along the Yara River. Various comrades who had great merits fought and gave their lives here. One that comes to mind was a worker, a miner and an excellent soldier. He was Ramon Paz. He was disciplined, very courageous. He carried out [applause] many feats in the offensive battles. He lost his life during the last battles of Santo Domingo at the end of July.

It is not my intention to talk much about those events. I simply want to say that this place played a very important role and has an enormous historic value because it was the focal point at a very critical, most difficult and most decisive moment of our revolutionary war. [applause]

Granma Province has many historic places in connection with the yacht, which is why it is named Granma, and in connection with our revolutionary struggle. Granma Province has within its jurisdiction the exact place where Radio Rebelde was located and where the general headquarters was located during the final days of the war. The general headquarters was created after the offensive began while the rebel army counteroffensive was being prepared along the length and breadth of the country. But Radio Rebelde was always there. That was during the last 10 months of the war. Radio Rebelde played a fundamental role and it was one of the enemy's objectives. The enemy wanted to capture Radio Rebelde and destroy it, capture our factories, capture our hospital and capture the general headquarters camp.

The enemy was not able to do this despite the enormous efforts it made. This could be a subject of discussion because, according to the jurisdiction established in the political-administrative division, I believe that Radio Rebelde was located on the dividing line between Santiago and Granma. Apparently, due to the lack of communications in this area, Santiago's jurisdiction was extended along the southern coast. But something else could be said. In topographic and geographic terms, if the dividing line is the Sierra Maestra's highest point, the general headquarters camp was located a few meters more to the south, thus it could provoke an annoying disagreement in jurisdiction over that area between Granma and Santiago de Cuba Provinces.

But this would be senseless because that place is very far from Santiago and has its own means of communications and access to Manzanillo, Bayamo. With this road, it will be that much more so. That is why it is logical for Granma Province to be responsible for that area. Granma has been doing it historically. [applause] On the other side there are other important places also, such as the battle of Jigue, which is south from this place; the battles that took place between Jigue, and La Plata; the battles of La Plata, among them the first victorious battle fought by the rebel army.

The great historic wealth of this area is unquestionable. Even though our interest in this area is not that great, undoubtedly as time goes by the new generations will show great interest in these episodes which they did not experience. Possibly those who show less interest in history are precisely those who lived it. Those who come later are the ones who show an extraordinary interest in learning about those things which they did not personally witness. If at the time we were on the Sierra, we would have thought about history, perhaps not a single document would have been lost. We would have saved mementos of all types, photos, everything. But no one thought about that. That is why we are impressed when we visit a museum and observe a photograph, or a memento of those days, or a rifle, a weapon, something. Nobody thought about that in those days. The fundamental task was to fight and defeat the enemy.

A very enthusiastic, responsible and hard-working group of comrade historians has investigated everything that took place on the Sierra Maestra. They have interviewed thousands of peasants, participants in the battles, both rebel army soldiers and enemy soldiers, and have accumulated an enormous amount of historic data. Actually, some times I ask them: Do you remember where a certain battle, an action, something took place? Because sometimes they know more than we do about battles in which we participated, because we know what happened on our side, but they know about both sides.

They know what happened to the enemy through the statements they have accumulated. In that manner they have prepared data which is reliable and very valuable on the history of our revolutionary war. This is a great help when organizing a museum. They know all the actors and all the main events.

That is one wealth of our people, our province which may arouse interest in what can be called historic tourism. We could also talk about excursions for historic purposes, about those who come here for that purpose. It has that advantage of historic nature. I am referring to this area and this center. In addition, undoubtedly if one wants to enjoy an excursion to Turquino Mountain--according to our experience--it is not good to climb it from Ocujal, where one has to walk without the aid of vegetation, with very warm temperatures a great portion of the way, having to climb nearly 2,000 meters and having to come down on the same day. If one wants to conduct a real excursion to the Turquino, the most advisable thing to do is do it through this area. If one wants, it can also be done up the river through a place called La Jeringa, close to a peak which is second to Turquino or third to Turquino, the one called El Joaquin. But a useful excursion which would really allow one to enjoy camping would be to start at the Sierra Maestra at El Naranjo, walk 3 days and camp twice on the way--if one wants, camp only once.

In my judgment the best route the one being used by the comrades of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education [SEPMI]--which is doing excellent work with our youngsters and youths and which will have a camp for 300 in an area close to this center, sharing kitchen facilities with the pioneers scouting center.

The SEPMI comrades are already using that route to climb Turquino. Thus, it is possible that this will possibly become the most frequently used area for climbing Turquino. If one wants to visit the Sierra, if one wants to visit the mountains, undoubtedly this is the best route. I also believe that this area will have tourist value; historic tourism and tourism for learning about nature and recreational purposes. Therefore, there are many values in this place.

Here, facing our mountains one can realize how man and nature itself change the landscape. It is not the same landscape now. During the years of the war, that mountain directly facing us was different. It was largely covered by woods, and that was lucky for us because it helped us to hide and camouflage our trenches, our positions, our defenses. Subsequently, man has caused some reduction in the density of the woods in this area. Nature, through Hurricane Flora has also caused important changes in the river valley, broadening the river bed, extending the sandy and rocky areas. Undoubtedly there have been changes caused by man and nature in this region.

These changes cause sorrow because many trees have been cut down and very few have been planted. Very few have been planted. Historically, latifundium and unemployment forced thousands of families to come to these mountains and the cultivation technology was to cut down the trees. The lumber was not even used. It was burned. Vegetables were planted for a few years. Then another area of the woods was cut down. Sometimes coffee was planted after root vegetable and the coffee plantations remained, but the woods continued to disappear. Some of the wildest areas were La Plata, Palma Mocha, Turquino. But after the revolution, there has been some reduction in the density of the woods.

We know the mountain problems, the various problems. It is an area where solutions are not easy to find. An expensive road helps the neighbors close to it, but if it is in another valley, it does not help them at all because of the distance and mountains in between. Communications are difficult. The schools are difficult to reach. In this province we have 465 primary schools, some with very few students and teachers enduring difficult conditions. Some 1,200 teachers work on these mountains, that is just in Granma Province. We know the province, the efforts of the party and people's government to improve conditions in the schools--even in new schools, conditions of safety, sanitary conditions, the problems of furniture, the teachers' living conditions.

We have encouraged them to continue to develop those tasks. We also know about the efforts being made by Granma Province to develop the cooperative movement on the mountains. On the mountains we believe the ideal production system is the cooperative because it is very difficult to use a big bulldozer, a big tractor, an airplane, a harvester. The work is mostly done by the hands of peasants. The area does not have the ideal conditions for a state enterprise. The forms of individual production are not adequate either, because each person wants to plant in its minimum coffee, cacao, root vegetables and raise cattle. If they get together, they can designate an area for milk production, this for self-consumption, that for coffee, this for cacao, that for forestry purposes. I believe that the mountain peasantry play a fundamental role and the cooperatives on the mountains play an essential role in the afforestation of the Sierra Maestra.

We have to come up with methods, systems, ways of encouraging those cooperatives to plant trees and begin recovering the wealth destroyed by decades of irrational exploitation of the mountains. These mountains have to recover all their beauty, all their wealth; and this can only be accomplished with the work of man. This is one more reason for encouraging the creation of these scouting centers which develop a love for nature, the consciousness of preserving the environment, for knowing nature, protecting it and developing it.

Comrades: Because of these circumstances, this ceremony has a special significance. We talked about what we have done, what the revolution has done for the children. It would be difficult to find another country where so much has been done for the children and the new generations in so very few years. They will continue to have the attention of our party and our government.

Today we are facing the painful fact of the epidemic that appeared in recent weeks, the so-called dengue, virus No 2 of dengue. It has been bad and aggressive. The country has been forced to carry out a great effort to counteract its effects. Our physicians, health workers, nurses, technicians and service workers became involved in a great effort which we will discuss on another occasion. But since this epidemic affects mainly--affects adults and children, but it is more dangerous in children--we have adopted a number of measures aimed at fighting the risk of infection and at protecting the children. That is why we were painfully forced to suspend many pioneer activities this year, with the exception of Jose Marti School City and the international camp, where we were able to adopt exceptional measures to reduce to zero the number of mosquitoes in that area. A satisfactory number of pediatricians and resources were assigned to that area to take care of any number of cases of children who arrived sick from home, and thanks to this we were able to save the vacations of those children--some 70,000 to 90,000 children--who were visiting the Jose Marti camp; and we have had excellent results so far thanks to the efforts of the physicians, the pioneer organizations and the Union of Young Communists.

The 26 July International Camp is already in operation. We did not have enough resources to adopt similar measures in other camps; therefore, it became necessary to suspend all activities in the rest of the camps. It was necessary to suspend this year's school games in which thousands and thousands of children from all provinces would have participated. It was necessary to suspend the national meeting of study circles of scientific and technical interest. It was necessary to suspend the plan about which we were talking, the July and August plan, the vacation plan for youths. For this reason, our experiment will be delayed 1 more year. The July and August experience of this year was very important for the goals we were examining. Certainly, we have had to accept the sacrifice of many activities of the pioneers. We will not be discouraged by this, though. The revolution knows how to face difficulties and problems. We are fighting the epidemic successfully. The daily number of cases luckily continues to diminish. Yes, it has diminished in recent days. The number of cases has been reduced in recent days by approximately half. We are fighting it resolutely and we will defeat it. No one should doubt this. But it would be good to talk about this on another occasion.

What I want to say is that we will not be discouraged, that we will continue to work very hard in all activities related to the formation of our new generations and with children. If this year we have not been able to have school games, in future years we will have more brilliant and better ones. If this year we have not been able to have vacations for the children at the camps, we will have them in future years for more children and still better. We will have our scientific and technical study circles. We will have our scouting centers. Life rewards those who work and we have made great efforts for this country's children, for their well-being, for their happiness. We have reaped great harvests but they will be better in the future.

I wish to take this opportunity to convey the most fraternal, the most loving and, we should say, the most paternal greetings to all children in our country, [applause] to all pioneers, including those who are sick in pediatric hospitals under the care of our physicians because of the epidemic. [applause] Congratulations and success! Congratulations to all children! Congratulations to their teachers, to their professors, to their guides, to their instructors, to their mighty organization which has a membership of 2,111,000 children in our country! [applause] Congratulations to our youths who have given so much of themselves to the attention, to the educational, political, patriotic and revolutionary education of our children! [applause] Congratulations on behalf of our party, our revolutionary government, the old combatants present here! Congratulations on behalf of the heroes of the past, of the heroes of the present and of the heroes of the future! Fatherland or death, we shall win! [Castro returns to the microphone to add something]

I want to say something more. We have to give a name to the camp I mentioned here... allow me to make a proposal. I believe it is very just. It is related with the place, history, battles of the war. I propose that the camp be given the name of that heroic comrade I mentioned who died on a date close to today 23 years go, Ramon Paz. [applause]

MAIN SOVIET MILITARY ADVISER RETURNS HOME

FL171955 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] A solemn military ceremony, held at the Commander Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, FAR, bade farewell to Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, main military adviser to the Ministry of Revolutionary Armed Forces, MINFAR. The ceremony was presided over by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; and attended by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Politburo; and other FAR generals and officers.

During the solemn event, Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov reviewed the troops accompanied by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the Politburo, first deputy of the FAR Ministry and chief of the General Staff. In his farewell speech to Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro said:

[Begin recording] With the military parade that will take place in a few minutes, the Revolutionary Armed Forces pay their tribute of gratitude to Lt Gen Sergey Georgiyevich Krivoplyasov, who has had the responsibility for almost 5 years of leading the work of the Soviet military specialists in this country. [end recording]

He said that Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, the main adviser to the MINFAR, has carried out a hard and painstaking job with the aim of converting into reality the efforts made by the party, the state, the Government and the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union in giving the multilateral aid we have been receiving from that brother country since the victory of the revolution. He stressed that we have always, even at the most difficult times of threats and dangers for our fatherland, received material, political and moral support from Lenin's great homeland. He added that nothing and no one will be able to break the strong links of friendship which have been forged between our nations in their noble undertaking of building up socialism and communism in peace. Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro concluded by saying:

[Begin recording] On behalf of the FAR ministry, generals, admirals, officers, noncommissioned officers, sergeants, cadets, soldiers, sailors, coastguards, civilian FAR workers, students of this school and territorial troops militia, please receive the warmest congratulation and recognition for your meritorious contribution to the strengthening of the defense potential of our socialist fatherland and our wishes that you may achieve success in fulfilling the duties which will be assigned to you on your return to your beloved fatherland. [end recording]

In his answering speech, Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov said that he felt very proud at having participated in the strengthening of the combat potential of the FAR for the defense of revolution and concluded by saying:

[Begin recording--Krivoplyasov speaking in Russian fading into simultaneous Spanish translation] I return to my fatherland taking with me feelings of deep gratitude and recognition for all my dear Cuban friends. As Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his message to the first congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, in my heart there is some of the Cuban, as in the heart of every Soviet man. Permit me to wish you combatants of the FAR new and great successes in the improvement of your combative skills and capacities and in the strengthening of the defensive potential of your socialist fatherland. [end recording]

JESUS MONTANE CLOSES SEMINAR FOR AMBASSADORS

FL211700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] The seminar for ambassadors that began on 15 July at the Palace of Conventions was closed by Jesus Montane, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the PCC Central Committee.

In its last session, the seminar participants decided to send a message to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro reiterating their readiness to work rigorously, honorably and efficiently to discharge the noble duties the revolution has assigned them; and conveying their affection, respect, admiration and encouragement to him on the eve of the 28th anniversary of the glorious attack on the Moncada garrison.

In his conclusions, Jesus Montane analyzed the current and complex international situation, summarizing the main guidelines of our foreign policy in accordance with the decisions of our party and government.

LAND COLLECTIVIZATION GOALS SAID TO BE MET

FL211850 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate Politburo member and president of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP], said in Las Tunas that the peasants of that province are at the forefront of work in the country. The ANAP leader said that there are now 58 agricultural production cooperatives with a joint extension of over 1,320 caballerias which represents 23.6 percent of the total area owned by the private sector.

When referring to the reunification process which is going on among the agricultural production cooperatives of the country, Jose Ramirez stated that it is progressing satisfactorily and that the objectives of the collectivization of land are being fulfilled.

BRIEFS

AALAPSO SANDINIST CELEBRATION--The Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization, AALAPSO, has marked the 2d anniversary of the triumph of the people's revolution in Nicaragua and the 20th of the founding of the Sandinist Front with a political-cultural ceremony in Havana. (Nadir Nadir), a member of the tricontinental organizations's secretariat and charge d'affaires of Syria in Cuba, opened the ceremony by highlighting the heroic struggle of the Sandinist people. Sergio Martinez, first secretary of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Cuba, spoke words of appreciation for the ceremony and noted that his people inflicted a new defeat on the enemy with the celebration of their second anniversary. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1433 GMT 21 Jul 81 FL]

SOLIDARITY WITH UNIFIED KOREA--A rally of solidarity with Korea has been held at the Cubana de Acero Enterprise, Havana City Province, organized by the ICAP [Cuban Institute for Friendship With Peoples] and the Cuban Committee in Support of the Reunification of Korea. The rally was held as part of the international drive of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of their homeland. The rally was presided over by the DPRK ambassador in Cuba, Yi In-chun; the DPRK's military attache, (Chon Cho-il); alternate PCC Central Committee member Juan Jose Leon, who is chairman of the Cuban Committee in Support of the Reunification of Korea; and others. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jul 81 FL]

GRENADA

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CANADA

FL071650 Bridgetown CANA in English 1616 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 7 Jul (CANA)--Grenada and Canada have signed a wide-ranging technical cooperation agreement, it has officially been announced here.

Government said that under the agreement Canada will assist Grenada in the construction, equipping and staffing of a central garage for the maintenance and repair of government vehicles. Canada intends to spend up to 4 million EC dollars (1 EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) on this project. The pact also provides for the setting up of a spare parts depot here and the provision by Canada of sophisticated port handling equipment, the statement said.

Canada also plans to assist the "spice isle" in the rehabilitation of its coco industry, but the matter is still in the negotiating stages.

The agreement was signed here yesterday between Grenada's Communications and Works Minister Selwyn Strachan and the Canadian High Commissioner to Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean Allan Roger. Mr Roger has already returned to his base in Barbados.

Canada this week announced it was giving Dominica a 27-foot patrol boat to help upgrade the island's coast guard services. The vessel, being built in St Vincent, is to be handed over to the Dominicans by Mr Roger later this month.

ISRAEL REPORTEDLY WISHES TO RENEW RELATIONS

FL171639 Bridgetown CANA in English 1633 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 17 Jul (CANA)--Israel wishes to renew diplomatic relations with Grenada, according to a statement broadcast over Radio Free Grenada. The radio quoted an Israeli diplomat now on a tour of the region as saying Israel is thinking of opening a second embassy to serve the region. The location of the embassy and the time of its opening will be decided after the tour, the radio said.

GOVERNMENT DESIGNATES AMBASSADOR TO SURINAME

FL181555 Bridgetown CANA in English 1540 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 18 Jul (CANA)--Vernon Simon, a senior officer of the Ministry of External Affairs, has been accredited as Grenada's nonresident ambassador to Suriname. According to a Government Information Service (GIS) release, Simon presented his credentials to President Henck Chen A Sen of Suriname on 10 July. Grenada and Suriname established diplomatic relations in 1979.

BURNHAM ON VENEZUELAN CLAIM, BAUXITE INDUSTRY

FL161831 Bridgetown CANA in English 1758 GMT 16 Jul 81

[By Mohamed Hamaludin]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 16 Jul (CANA)--President Forbes Burnham last night charged that the renewed claim by Venezuela to 5/8's of this country was an attempt by reactionary circles to stultify Guyana's efforts at development. He further accused some elements in the much larger neighboring republic of racism and recolonization motives in their pursuit of the claim, and warned that Latin America, with its several countries with many borders, would be thrown into confusion if the Venezuelan's point were taken.

The Guyana-Venezuela border was finally settled by an arbitral award in 1899, but Venezuela is refusing to accept that settlement, claiming the whole of the Guyana territory west of the Essequibo River.

Speaking at a mass rally at the Linden Bauxite township 65 miles south of here on the 10th anniversary of the nationalization of that industry, President Burnham declared that Guyana had been squeezed when that industry had been taken over, because it had set a bad example of [as received] the rest of the developing world. Three years later, in 1974, came his Declaration of Sophia which, among other things, enunciated the policy of ownership and control of the country's natural resources for the benefit of the people.

What is going to happen to the transnationals in those circumstances? How does a conservative regime view the revolution that is taking place here? He asked. He declared that an agent had to be found, and that agent is Venezuela.

The Guyanese president again affirmed his determination not to yield a blade of grass to the Venezuelans.

He linked the Venezuelan claim to Guyana's plans for a hydropower and aluminium smelter project in the upper Mazaruni, part of the area claimed by Venezuelans. That scheme would take Guyana out of the 18th century and into the 20th century because of the scope it would offer for heavy industrialization, he said.

He recalled that Venezuela recently asked the World Bank not to lend money or sponsor any development in the western Essequibo, claimed by them. It is nothing but an attempt by reactionary circles to stultify our efforts at development, he declared.

He said his dream was that before he died, the hydropower and aluminium scheme would be established, and Guyana would be able to produce its own aluminium and aluminium products.

He said Guyana was pursuing its path to development without troubling anyone, and without sending guerillas anywhere, and that it did not believe in F-16 fighter aircraft (which Venezuela is buying from the United States) but in hoes, tractors and ploughs. He told Bauxiite workers that because of the importance of the hydropower scheme to the growth of their own industry the duty of every sincere worker [was] not merely to perform but also to be vigilant, to root out the saboteurs and would-be saboteurs, he said. He said that because of its pivotal nature the bauxite industry would from now on be given highest priority in the allocation of the country's scarce foreign exchange.

Declining production over the past 3 years--already underlined by Chairman of the Guyana Mining Enterprise (GUYMINE) Haslyn Parris--injected an additional sober note to the 10th anniversary of nationalization celebrations. However, there was some cause of rejoicing, with the opening, also yesterday, of a 3.9 million dollars (G) (one Guyana dollar; 33 cents US) shopping complex in the town, with money loaned by the industry, to be repaid from future profits. That was seen by the various speakers as a shining example of the industry's continued commitment to the welfare of its workers and their families, even in times of difficulties. But Mr Burnham cautioned that consumption could not be allowed to exceed production, something, he said, that was responsible for the problems in Poland today.

The two trade unions in the industry, representing floor workers and supervisory staff, both accepted some of the blame for declining output (no figures were given), and pledged to redouble their efforts to boost production in the new decade now starting.

And Mr Burnham, in a comment on an announcement that a good part of the mining works of the industry had been contracted to an American firm, emphasized that what had been contracted out were certain operations, and not management. The industry had to be kept together and saved at all cost, consistent with the country's political and economic objectives, he stated. He hoped the workers learnt from the introduction of new techniques before the contracts end.

Mr Burnham commented also on the exodus of skills from the industry, explaining that that happened when there was a social and economic revolution, and he commended the managers who stayed on through trials and tribulations.

PRESIDENT BURNHAM TOURING ESSEQUIBO REGION

PA190430 Paris AFP in Spanish 2157 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Georgetown, 18 Jul (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that President Forbes Burnham is going to spend this weekend in the Essequibo region on the border with Venezuela, an area which is claimed by the neighboring country.

Burnham arrived in the Essequibo region, in northeastern [as received] Guyana, on Thursday to make his most extensive tour of the area to date. The majority of the residents of this area are American Indian, contrary to the rest of the Guyanese people, who are of African or Asian descent.

Burnham is visiting many small towns in the region and, according to the reports received in Georgetown today, has made several speeches.

In these speeches Burnham insisted on the need for all Guyanese in Essequibo, above all those who are government employees, to redouble their efforts to increase production and labor efficiency.

"If we manage to strengthen our economy in these border areas we will have managed, directly as well as indirectly, to halt the colonialist advance of the Venezuelan conquistadores," Burnham reiterated in those speeches, according to the official reports.

Burnham frequently has held direct talks with the residents of this region to discuss their problems and aspirations and he has explained to them Venezuela's unjust claims to the Essequibo region, the cited press reports add.

Burnham reiteratedly criticized Venezuela's position, particularly the government's decision to disregard the Port-of-Spain protocol, which is going to expire in June 1982.

Burnham is traveling with his closest aides and the government report said that he is going to remain in the Essequibo region until early next week.

Assails Venezuela's Claim

PA201811 Paris AFP in Spanish 1934 GMT 19 Jul 81

[By Paul Persaud]

[Excerpts] Georgetown, 19 Jul (AFP)--Guyana President Forbes Burnham today accused Venezuela of being in conflict with all its neighbors and stressed that Colombia has historical rights over the marine and submarine areas of the Gulf of Venezuela.

According to the progovernment newspaper Guyana CHRONICLE, Burnham made these charges against Venezuela during his tour of the Essequibo, the region bordering Venezuela which this South American nation claims as part of its territory.

Burnham has been touring this area for 4 days, during which he has delivered frequent and increasingly virulent speeches against Venezuela. This is Burnham's longest trip to Essequibo.

"Venezuela is in conflict with Trinidad-Tobago, its neighbor to the east; it is also in conflict with us and with Colombia, its Latin American neighbor," Burnham said in one of his speeches. "Venezuela claims the entire Gulf of Venezuela while history clearly shows that it belongs to Colombia," Burnham stressed.

Previously, the Guyanese president had only referred to Venezuela's conflict with Guyana over Essequibo but now he has broadened his remarks to include the Colombian-Venezuelan controversy over the marine and submarine areas in the Gulf of Venezuela.

Burnham has also described Venezuela's system as capitalist, adding that the territorial claims are only a pretext because Guyana has socialist characteristics.

"Venezuela has realized that our economic and social progress springs from our socialist system and also that we are interested in the development of our people and not in accumulating wealth in a few hands, which is the case with our neighbor," Burnham emphasized during one of his latest speeches, the Guyana CHRONICLE says.

"The expansionist Venezuelan Government seeks the wealth that is still hidden in our territory, our plentiful wealth represented by our hydroelectric potential, our gold, diamonds, copper, uranium and oil," he noted.

"They are looking for more territory and yet cannot develop their own; they want more people and yet the Venezuelan majority does not enjoy the free education we enjoy in Guyana at all levels, from kindergarten to university," he stressed.

"We are not only defending our legitimate and historical rights over our whole territory as a matter of dignity; we are doing so in order to continue enjoying the advantages which the socialist system grants to the major social groups," Burnham underscored in his latest speeches in Essequibo.

"Venezuela is a racist nation and that is why it is cunningly investigating the possibility of militarily invading Guyana, the population of which is mostly black and Hindu," the Guyanese president said.

"Venezuelans speak in favor of the American Indians and stress their efforts in favor of the Indians. They use these politicking arguments to promote their plunder of Guyana's territory," Burnham added.

He then said that "no American Indian holds any ministerial post in Venezuela; there is no American Indian in Venezuela's Congress; no American Indian is a governor or regional authority in Venezuela."

"Our poor country, our poor people, are giving Venezuela a lesson on how a nation must be developed," said Burnham.

He charged that "Venezuela's social system is racist and aimed at benefiting the whites over the blacks and the Indians."

Burnham will continue hi tour of the Essequibo region. Meanwhile, observers have noted that the Guyanese president's attacks against his country's Latin American neighbor are becoming extremely virulent.

CHILE

FOREIGN SUBVERSIVE GROUP CAPTURED IN VALDIVIA

PY210031 Paris AFP in Spanish 1618 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Valdivia, Chile, 19 Jul (AFP)--The newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA reported today that the 10 members of the Neltume guerrilla school, which was discovered recently by the Chilean Army, have been captured. The group is made up of six Cubans and four Europeans.

The Santiago morning newspaper writes that the group was captured at midnight on Thursday by an army patrol when it was trying to cross over into Argentina.

The capture was presumably made in the locality of Pirihueico, in the interior of this city [as received], 840 km south of Santiago, and according to some of the local inhabitants, the military patrol exchanged shots with the subversives. Two members of the military were wounded.

According to the report, which has not been officially confirmed, the group was overrun, captured and taken to Valdivia.

According to LA TERCERA, the six Cubans and four Europeans were surprised when they were trying to flee the country over the snow-laden peaks of the Pirihueico Range.

BRIEFS

NEW COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR--Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet yesterday received the credentials of the new Colombian ambassador, Luis Gonzalez. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jul 81 PY]

COLOMBIA

TURBAY AYALA HOPES FOR SUMMIT WITH ROK'S CHON

SK180334 Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Bogota, Colombia, 17 Jul (YONHAP)--Colombian President Julio Caesar Turbay Ayala Friday afternoon said here that he was amply saisfied with the existing close cooperative relations between Korea and Colombia, and indicated his hope for a summit meeting with Korea's President Chon Tu-hwan.

The Colombian president said, "The two countries can discuss ways to deepen their traditional relations further through a bilateral summit meeting, if possible."

Turbay made those remarks when Korea's National Assembly Speaker Chong Nae-hyok and four other Korean assemblymen called on the president at the executive mansion here to exchange views on various issues of common concern between the two countries.

Turbay reminded the visitors that his country had dispatched soldiers to South Korea during the Korean War (1950-53), and added that his country was a bulwark against communism in the Latin American region, while Korea was the same in Asia.

Turbay also pledged that the Colombian Government would continuously support Seoul's proposals made 12 Jan and 5 Jun for talks between the leaders of South and North Korea at the United Nations and other international forums.

Turbay said that his country would also support the simultaneous admission into the United Nations of the two Koreas as an interim means to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula pending the unification of Korea.

Chong reportedly explained to the President Seoul's recent proposals on Korean issues.

Chong arrived in this Colombian capital Wednesday for a three-day official visit on the first leg of his four-week tour of this Latin American country and the United States.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY--Bogota, 12 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--The Colombian Government today announced that Armando Holguín Sarria has been appointed ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1549 GMT 12 Jul 81 PA]

SURINAME

CHANGES IN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS ANNOUNCED

FL182101 Bridgetown CANA in English 1953 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 18 Jul (CANA)--Several changes are taking place this month among the foreign diplomatic community in Suriname. Venezuela's Ambassador Mr Humberto Rumbos will leave at month's end for Turkey where he will take up a similar post. Before coming to Suriname, the Venezuelan envoy served in Portugal and Paraguay in similar capacities.

He will be succeeded by Dr Bonifacio Velazquez, currently a member of the Venezuelan Senate and a former ambassador to Sweden.

Mr Jean Ponsalle, charge d'affaires of the French Embassy, also leaves at the end of the month and will be succeeded by Mr Jean Paul Schricke, who previously worked in Belgium, Morocco, Canada, Jamaica and South Africa.

Mr Phillip Chan, the Guyanese ambassador, is also to leave at the end of the month. His successor has not been named as yet, nor is there any information about his new posting. Before coming to Suriname, Mr Chan served as first secretary in the embassies in Brazilia and Washington. He came to Suriname as first secretary and after serving for a short period as charge d'affaires he was named ambassador in 1978.

The Republic of Iraq is to have a nonresident envoy accredited to Suriname from late July. He is Mr George Jihad Kaddam, a Lebanese Christian who is Iraq's resident ambassador in Guyana. Mr Kaddam, an experienced diplomat, served in Brazil and India before his posting to Guyana in 1979. The Suriname Foreign Ministry said Mr Kaddam would be presenting his credentials to President Henck Chin A Sen next month. Suriname and Iraq established diplomatic relations in September 1978, and the accreditied representative was previously based in Caracas.

JOINT HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT WITH GUYANA CANCELED

FL202324 Bridgetown CANA in English 2243 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 20 Jul (CANA)--South American neighbors Guyana and Suriname have failed to reach final consensus on a bilateral agreement to facilitate construction of a multi-million dollar hydroelectric project using the Corentyne River claimed by both countries, Suriname's Foreign Minister Dr Harvey Naarendorp has said.

Mutual agreement on the west Suriname project, estimated to cost between 2.5 and 3 billion dollars (U.S.), is vital to securing foreign funding for the scheme, possibly from the World Bank. But talks on a so-called "no-objection treaty" broke down when Guyana said Suriname would have to guarantee it supplies of water if the need arose, Dr Naarendorp told reporters. Suriname rejected the proviso because it meant "that the Guyanese are of the opinion that the Corentyne River completely or partially belongs to them," the foreign minister said.

Suriname, which had expected to sign the treaty in Georgetown this month, accused Guyana of going back on its word. "Because of the new attitudes of Guyana to our country, serious doubts have been raised about the question of whether it is still possible to talk with Guyana," Dr Naarendorp told reporters. The minister said Suriname had never raised the issue of the border dispute in the talks with Guyana, because the river belonged to Paramaribo. "We stick to that position," he remarked.

Talks on the project took place here earlier this month between Dr Naarendorp and his Guyana counterpart, Rashleigh Jackson. The treaty was to have been signed later. Dr Naarendorp said Guyana had demanded guarantees of water shortly before he had been due to fly to Georgetown. The breakdown left uncertain the prospects of Guyana and Suriname reaching agreement on fishing in the Corentyne River and the possibility of a bridge constructed across the river.

Dr Naarendorp giving the background to the impasse said that in 1977 Suriname and Guyana had agreed that neither country had objection to the execution of the project, provided that there were no ecological disadvantages for Guyana. After this an ecological study was made by a Guyanese-Suriname committee and Suriname declared her willingness to bear all ecological consequences. The World Bank, which had demanded that a declaration stating that Guyana had no objection to the project be submitted before the bank could consider the question of finance, made a concept agreement of this study that was submitted to Guyana in May this year.

According to Dr Naarendorp, Suriname subsequently received no word from Guyana and the government here concluded that this meant Guyana had no remarks on the concept. Suriname ambassador to Georgetown Mr Otmar Pocorni was however instructed to contact Guyanese President Mr Forbes Burnham on the eve of the last visit by Guyana Foreign Minister Mr Jackson to Paramaribo. According to the ambassador's account, Mr Burnham confirmed twice during discussions that Mr Jackson will travel to Suriname to sign the treaty, Mr Naarendorp said.

When Mr. Jackson arrived in Suriname, it became clear from discussions that he was not in a position to sign the treaty. Dr Naarendorp went on: "This surprised Suriname and I told Mr Jackson that it is very strange since in May Guyana did not mention anything (being wrong) about the treaty. I considered stopping the discussions with Guyana completely but Mr Jackson suggested we paraphrase the treaty meanwhile, whereafter the signing would take place within one week in Guyana.

"To our surprise on Thursday afternoon 9 July, we received a telegram from Guyana stating that the small changes of Guyana in the treaty imply that Suriname must take care of any possible unforeseen need of water. In my opinion the no-objection treaty from Guyana has no value any more and this is seriously trifling with the interest of our country. Guyana cunningly introduced the border issue, because the question of whether this river belongs to Suriname or Guyana never came up for discussion. And when they state that Suriname must supply water for any unforeseen project in the future, it means the Guyanese are of the opinion that the Corentyne River completely or partially belongs to them."